HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR.
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HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
21, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,237—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1894.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
P.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1200	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
P.I. GANGES	4280	800	T. Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd "
P.I. ORIENTAL	5162	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
P.I. PENINSULAR	5162	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
P.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
P.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
P.I. SUTLEJ	4303	800	W. J. Santos	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
P.I. ORIENTAL	5162	1200	L. Moule	6th April
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "

TUESDAY, 5 P.M.

Ex.M. PENINSULAR 5162 1200 R. F. Briscoe ...16th April.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

P.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th "
P.I. GANGES	4296	800	T. Creery	18th "

FRIDAY, 5 P.M.

† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
P.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked P.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th Dec. SUTLEJ, 13th December.
ROHILLA, 24th January KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Rechlinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,933	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,978	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE Or VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS,
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 12th December, 1894.
S.S. R. RUBATINO ..... 9th January, 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 350.	Rs. 225.	Rs. 125.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Return via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

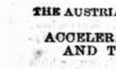
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 15, 1894.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.



MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all the Principal Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARYON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARYON REMEDY Co., 491, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st December, at 2 p.m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 4th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 1st December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 6th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 6th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

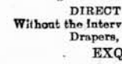
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE Compound Condensing Wheel Gear STEAM ENGINE, H. P. Cylinder 32½" and L. P. 50" Dia., Stroke 5 feet, working at 700 I. H. P.

Can be seen at the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY'S MILLS, at Colaba, in full working order.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 12th December, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 24 different descriptions of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 1,460 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and be sent in, accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 5 per ton, upto a Maximum of Rs. 1,00,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th November, 1894.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the Intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE!

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M M, OR SAVOY PICKLE,

The New Relish.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED.

PURE SPARKLING
DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
A GENUINE APPLE WINE.

Without doubt the finest Cider ever imported into this country.

Per Doz. Bottles .....Rs. 10 12
" ½ Bottles..... " 6 8

PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company Cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Rs. 50
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE

Rs. 10,000 on Death;
Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement;
Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement;
Rs. 60 weekly during Temporary Total Disablement;
Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement:

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
Chief Agents.

Bombay Office: 29, Esplanade Road.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY
LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength,
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL.

THIS First-class HOTEL is Charmingly and Healthily situated on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods. A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar Patar Road.

The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room open to the Westerly Breeze.

TABLE-D'HOTE under European Supervision.

For Particulars apply to

Edw. L. REES,
Manager and Proprietor.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)
Can now Supply
VEGETABLE
AND
FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.
Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.
Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Hea remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.
Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.
The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.
HIGHLAND MALT.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.
OLD IRISH.

	Cash.		Credit.
Per doz .....Rs.	26 0	Rs.	29 0
Per gallon ..... "	12 4	"	13 12
	Cash.		Credit.
Per doz .....Rs.	28 0	Rs.	31 8
Per gallon..... "	13 4	"	14 12
	Cash.		Credit.
Per doz.....Rs.	35 0	Rs.	39 0
Per gallon ..... "	16 12	"	18 12
	Cash.		Credit.
Per doz .....Rs.	26 0	Rs.	29 0
Per gallon ..... "	12 4	"	13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Ice Pitchers	from	51 8	to	100 0
Ice Pails	"	11 8	to	21 0
Ice Tongs	"	6 8	to	18 14
Ice Hammers	"			7 0
Butter Knives	"	1 12	to	6 2
Jelly Spoons	"			3 12
Marrow Spoons	"			3 4
Child's Set (Spoon, Fork and Knife)	"	6 8	to	20 0
Chamsaigne Tap	"			7 4
Dessert Spoons	"	12 0	to	17 8
Dessert Forks	"	12 0	to	17 8
Table Forks	"	15 0	to	25 0
Table Spoons	"	15 0	to	25 0
Jar limier	"	60 0	to	87 0
Salar Bowl	"			37 0
Napkin Rings (six in a Box)	"	19 0	to	27 0
Napkin Rings (per pair)	"	6 0	to	19 0
Salt and Pepper in a box	"			28 0
Pickle Caster, Single	"	20 0	to	41 0
Pickle Caster, Double	"	49 0	to	50 0
Revolving Butter Pots	"	37 0	to	40 0
Butter Dishes	"	18 0	to	32 0
Egg Frames	"	32 0	to	39 0
Salt and Pepper Bottles (per pair)	"	6 0	to	10 0
Tobacco Boxes	"	12 0	to	15 0
Sardine Boxes	"	22 0	to	30 0
Flower Dishes on Stand	"	20 0	to	122 0

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Fruit Dishes on Stand	from	20 0	to	120 0
Tea Sets (4 pieces)	"	120 0	to	170 0
Mustard Spoons	"			0 12
Salt Spoons	"			0 12
Pickle Forks	"			1 4
Jelly Pots	"			3 0
Biscuit Jars	"	13 0	to	62 0
Ink-Stand	"	5 0	to	69 0
Tea Tin	"	14 0	to	142 0
Cruet Frames	"	25 0	to	66 0
Paper Weights	"	5 0	to	9 10
Toast Racks	"	10 8	to	24 2
Powder Boxes	"	9 12	to	12 0
Gongs	"	8 12	to	44 8
Candlesticks	"	14 0	to	40 0
Candelabra	"	60 0	to	110 0
Side Dishes	"	45 0	to	85 0
Child's Mugs	"	9 0	to	14 0
Spirit Cups	"	28 0	to	53 0
Horn Cups	"	12 0	to	14 0
Centre-piece	"			350 0
Jewel Case	"			50 0
Sugar and Milk Mugs	"	37 0	to	60 0
Table Ornamental Clocks	"			14 0
Fruit Knives and Forks in a case of Ivory or M-o-P Handles	"			135 0

LEATHER & SUNDRY GOODS.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Albums	from	9 0	to	60 0
Blotting Pads	"	3 0	to	30 0
Cabinet Photo Frames	"	1 0	to	29 0
Card Cases	"	0 14	to	8 0
Cigar Cases	"	1 14	to	12 0
Cigarette Cases	"	2 0	to	12 0
Combination Cases (Work Box and Writing Desk)	"	15 0	to	40 0
Date Cases	"	20 0	to	30 0
Date Calendars (with Clock, Barometer and Thermometer)	"	18 0	to	56 0
Dressing Cases	"	16 0	to	70 0
Dressing Bags	"	40 0	to	274 0
Hand Bags	"	2 8	to	20 0
Scrap Books	"	4 0	to	10 0
Stamp Albums	"	2 0	to	8 0
Stamp Albums, 2 Vols	"			19 0
Scent Cases (2 and 3 Bottles)	"	1 12	to	18 0
Writing Cases	"	5 0	to	75 0
Brushes in Cases	"	6 0	to	10 0
Toilet Sets in Silk-lined Leather Cases	"	35 0	to	80 0
Work Boxes, Fitted	"	9 8	to	35 0

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Work Baskets	from	6 0	to	20 0
Pin Cushions	"	1 0	to	3 8
Music Rolls	"	7 0	to	30 0
Travelling Mirrors	"	4 0	to	5 12
Thermometers	"	0 8	to	5 0
Hand Bags, Fitted	"	16 0	to	44 0
Tourist Cases	"	7 0	to	40 0
Gongs	"	9 0	to	30 0
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	"	12 0	to	30 0
Ivory Backed Hair Brushes	"			20 0
Powder Boxes	"	2 8	to	6 0
Jewel Cases	"	20 0	to	70 0
Memo Books	"	0 8	to	15 0
Photo Frames	"	1 0	to	20 0
Photo Boxes	"	3 8	to	9 0
Photo Screens	"	4 0	to	16 0
Card Boxes (Leather)	"	2 0	to	3 8
Money Purses (in great variety)	"	1 8	to	14 0
Leather Ash Trays	"	1 8	to	5 0
Inkstands	"	7 8	to	20 0
Paper Weights	"	0 12	to	3 0
Call Bells	"	1 8	to	7 8

MORENAS & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUITABLE FOR HOME SENDING.

INDIAN VIEWS.

'XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.

An early inspection is solicited, the Stock of these Cards being very limited.

1. Bombay Municipal Buildings.
2. Flora Fountain and Bombay High Courts.
3. The Madaree's Charming Snakes.
4. A Drive in Bullock Shigram or Carriage.
5. The Sunn or Sacred Bathing of Hindus in a River in Bengal.
6. Moguls' Shooting Party near Tanna.
7. Pranks of Rope Dancers.
8. A Visit to a Village Pottery Work—a Potter at his Work.
9. Flakes of Snow on the Peaks of the Himalayas.
10. A Village near Calcutta—a big Well under Palm Trees.
11. Ciel Labourers Cleaning Corn.
12. The "Sea Queen" under sail in the Bay.
13. The Koddy Drawers in their Uniform.
14. Sunday Afternoon Picnic under Date Trees.
15. A Waterfall on Way to Calcutta.
16. Flora Fountain and the Cathedral School.
17. Parsees in European Dress Shooting in Poona.
18. Lucknow Beauties.
19. A View of a Jungle in N.-W. Provinces.
20. A Lake Scenery near Mysore.
21. Pride of Engineering in India—a Reversing Station.
22. Victoria Terminus Railway Station.
23. Do. Side View.
24. Crawford Market.
25. A Taboot Procession near a Mosque in Bombay.
26. Rajabai Tower and Bombay University Buildings.

Up-Country Orders carefully executed when Accompanied with Cash. Annas 10 per Card.

☞ An exceedingly Choice and Beautiful Assortment of 'Xmas and New Year Cards from all known Makers are also on hand for selection.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8 0	per box.
Primo de Rever	" 25	"	6 8	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50	with ring	11 12	"
Non Plus Ultra	" 50	"	9 8	"
Exquisitos	" 50	"	7 8	"
Princess as (small size)	" 50	"	5 8	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100	"	6 8	"
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	5 8	"
Do. do. No. 2	" 100	"	5 0	"
Do. do. No. 3	" 100	"	4 8	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN DRESS FABRICS,

COMPRISING

THE LATEST

TOILES	TWEEDS
CAMBRICS	SERGES
MUSLINS	GAUZES
CREPONS	SILKS
LINENS	VELVETS

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

POCKET BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Made Entirely of Aluminium.
Only One Inch Thick When Closed.
Marvellously Light!
The most Useful Field Glass in Existence.
The Most Useful Companion one can Possess.
High Power,
Splendid Definition,
Superior Achromatic Lenses.

PATRONISED and approved by Officers of all Arms of the Military Service.

HAS received the Unanimous and most Extraordinary Testimony of the English Press as being

THE MOST USEFUL IN EXISTENCE—

Suitable for all purposes.

THE OPERA, FIELD AND MARINE.

THIS GLASS can be Opened, Focussed, and Pocketed again in about HALF THE TIME it takes to bring the Ordinary Binoculars into use.

Complete in Soft Leather Case, Rs. 70.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 10 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1893	1,12,88,095	31,43,000	1,57,11,360

It will thus be seen that in Ten Years the Net Premium Income has nearly doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON,
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

A NEW WHISKY.

C. P. & CO.'S
OWN SPECIAL BLEND.

Thinking there

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOKE'S CIRCUS

OPPOSITE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 1st DECEMBER, AND DURING THE WEEK,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!!

Introducing New Acts by New Performers.
NEW HORSES,
NEW ACROBATS,
NEW CLOWNS,
NEW COMIC ENTRIES,
And Concluding with a New Pantomime.

In Compliance with the Unanimous Wish of a Number of our Patrons, we have erected several Private Boxes:—A Box to Seat Four, Rs. 16; to Seat Six, Rs. 24; One Seat in Box, Rs. 4.
OTHER PRICES AS USUAL.

ZENANA Box and Seats are provided.
BOX PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

MATINEE, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Sole Proprietor.....FRED. COOKE.

Mr. COOKE wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will not be ANSWERABLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any of his Employees.

TIVOLI THEATRE
(The Late SKATING RINK).

THE ORIGINAL ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY will perform
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) NIGHT,
Commencing at 9 P.M., Sharp,
"BHOLEE GOOL YANE GOOLNI BHOOL,"
i. e., Simple-minded Gool and her only Error), being an Adaptation to Parsee Life of the ever-popular "East Lynne," by Mr. RAHMANJEE N. KABRAJEE.
"GOOL"....The well-known English Actress in Parsee Garb.

THE
ANNUAL TEXTILE FANCY BALL
Will take place in the
TOWN HALL
On FRIDAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1895.

COMMITTEE:

Louis Rushworth	E. H. Barnes
Jas. A. Rowley	W. H. Davies
R. H. Bateson	A. Quinney
Robert Wood	J. E. Ellis
W. Pickering	A. Bonleton, Treasurer.

W.F. Rhodes, Hony. Secretary.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN RANALD," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th November, 1894.

KOLHAPUR AND S. M. C. AGRICULTURAL, HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1895, TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will be held on the 10th FEBRUARY, 1895, and subsequent Days, when Prizes varying from Rs.15 to Rs. 125 will be Awarded for the best Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c., exhibited under specified conditions. For Prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

R. K. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show for 1895.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following Days for the purpose of BALLOTING FOR the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1895:—
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 10th and 11th December, 1894, for the Election of Chairman,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 17th and 18th December, 1894, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.
The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above Days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st December, 1894.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1894, at 3 P.M., Notice to the following effect will be given:—That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation how many plots of Mumeagdhi land by the side of Connaught and Sussex Roads were sold by auction; and to supply certain details of the matter.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 30th November, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE SORAB OOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS Co., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

IN the matter of the Debenture Loan of Rs. 32 Lakhs to be raised shortly by the issue of Debentures of Rs. 500 each, bearing 7½ per cent. interest per annum, payable half-yearly, which Loan will run on for four years and will be secured by the Mill property valued at Rs. 5 Lakhs, it has been decided to throw open a limited number of Debentures to the public.
Forms of Application for the same may be had on reference to the Undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.
4, Bruce Lane, Fort, 30th November, 1894.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Day of December, 1894, for the Supply of—
(a) Sand Stone (excavated within the limits of Bombay), Sand, Shells, Murum Shingle and Earth for a period of one year, i.e., from 1-1-95 to 31-12-95.
(b) Sand Stone (excavated within the limits of Bombay), Sand, Shells, Murum Shingle and Earth for a period of three years, i.e., from 1-1-95 to 31-12-97.
(c) Sand Stone (obtained from outside the limits of Bombay), Sand, Shells, Murum Shingle and Earth for a period of one year, i.e., from 1-1-95 to 31-12-95.
(d) Sand Stone (obtained from outside the limits of Bombay), Sand, Shells, Murum Shingle and Earth for a period of three years, i.e., from 1-1-95 to 31-12-97.
(e) Road Metal for a period of one year, i.e., from 1-1-95 to 31-12-95.
(f) Road Metal for a period of three years, i.e., from 1-1-95 to 31-12-97.
(g) Carts and Bullocks for a period of one year, i.e., from 1-1-95 to 31-12-95.
(h) Carts and Bullocks for a period of three years, i.e., from 1-1-95 to 31-12-97.
2. Forms of Tender, Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. 1 per each of the 8 works above referred to, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The amounts of Deposit shall be as given in the following Statement:—

Contract.	Deposit with the Tender.	Further Deposit after the Acceptance of the Tender.
	Rs.	Rs.
A	1,000	6,000
B	2,000	8,000
C	1,000	4,000
D	2,000	8,000
E	1,000	4,000
F	2,000	8,000
G	1,000	4,000
H	2,000	8,000

4. Each of the eight Tenders must be Signed, Sealed and Accompanied by a Deposit equivalent to the sum mentioned in the second column of the preceding Statement, to be paid to the Chief Accountant, in Cash, or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
5. A further Deposit equivalent to the sum mentioned in the Third column of the Statement given in para. 3 shall have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 29th November, 1894.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S PORT WINES

ARE unequalled for Purity and Excellence.
The Large Demand for them is a Sufficient Guarantee of their Worth.

	Rs. a.
Old Crusted and Old Tawney	48 8
Invalid's Gold Capsule	34 8
Invalid's (Nixon & Co.'s)	27 8
White	32 8
Dupont Rode and Baker's	28 8
Menezes & Co.'s Chicago Gold Medal	27 0
Do. Infante	17 8

Detailed List on Application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ATTRACTIONS!!

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MANAGER..... SAVILLE SMITH.

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

25—FIRST CLASS ARTISTS—25,
Acknowledged to be the Cleverest Comedy Combination that has ever visited India.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1894.

Box Office will be open next week at MITCHELL & Co., Theatrical Agents, Medows Street, Fort.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!

VALLANCE'S VARIETIES

Miss RACHEL LOWE
(Late of the EMPIRE THEATRE)
In her Entrancing
SERPENTINE AND PHANTOM DANCES.
All the Original
LIMELIGHT AND KALCIDOSCOPIC EFFECTS,
as Produced in England.
THE SENSATION OF THE CENTURY!

JEAN SEUL,
Premier Illusionist,
AND
Shadowgraphist
Extraordinary!!!
The most Novel and Astounding Act
BEFORE THE PUBLIC!

Mr. WALTER BOND
AND
Miss BESSIE FREEMAN,
Undeniably the Most VERSATILE Entertainers that have ever visited India in their Fin de Siecle Songs, Dances, and Character Sketches.

Mr. SYDNEY ARTHUR,
Descriptive Vocal Actor,
Comedian,
And Monologue Entertainer.

Miss LILLIE HARGREAVES,
SKIRT and PHENOMENAL
ROUNDER DANCER,
Burlesque Artiste, and Comedienne.

DOORS OPEN at 8-30. COMMENCE at 9-15.
BOX PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON,

TUESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER,
At 9 P.M., Punctually.
TICKETS can be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

THE S. S. "MANNINGTRY," from MIDDLESBRO, has ARRIVED, and will DISCHARGE in the Stream. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING at the Offices of Messrs. HILL, SON and GRENAN, for the Captain's COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. All Claims must be presented for settlement before the Vessel leaves this Port, otherwise they will not be Entertained.

E. WHITE,
Master, S. S. "Manningtry."

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.—RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, at a fare and a half, will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway from FRIDAY, the fourteenth of December, 1894, to MONDAY, the thirty-first of December, 1894, (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to, and including MONDAY, the fourteenth of January, 1895.
2. Through Return Tickets (First and Second Class only) at a fare and a half between these dates will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The holders of these Tickets to Cawnpore may return from Agra Fort, or the holders of Tickets to Agra Fort may return from Cawnpore, within these dates.
3. The following are the Return First and Second Class Fares between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations, and Agra and Cawnpore respectively, namely:—

	First Class. Rs. A. P.	Second Class Rs. A. P.
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort, and back.....	78 9 0	39 5 0
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore, and back.....	78 9 0	39 5 0
Byculla to Agra Fort, and back..	78 5 0	39 4 0
Byculla to Cawnpore, and back.	78 5 0	39 4 0

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, the Fifteenth of November, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 30.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, upto 12 Noon (Local time) for the Supply of TEA, Indian grown, Black, in the quantities noted below, on the 13th December, 1894, for One, Two and Three years' Contracts, commencing from 1st April, 1895.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations. DELIVERABLE AT BOMBAY,	Estimated annual requirements.
Bombay (including the requirement of out-posts)	...20,000
Poona do. do.	...70,000
Mhow do. do.	...57,000
Kamptee do. do.	...17,000
Jubulpore do. do.	...24,700
Deesa do. do.	...14,000
Karachi do. do.	...25,000
Aden	...19,000

H. ANDERSON, Captain,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 10th November, 1894.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).

[ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]

Registered on the 21st March, 1871, under Act X. of 1866.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(who must also be Policy-Holders):—
D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Chairman.
Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG, G.G.M.C., Medical Practitioner.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI JOSHI, Esq., Superintendent, Government Central Press.
ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, and Coroner of Bombay.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.
J. F. VAZ, Esq., late Superintendent, Military Department, Secretariat.
MEDICAL REFEREES:—Surg-Major ANDERSON Opposite the Byculla Club,
BANKERS: THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
OFFICE:—9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FUNDS Invested solely in Government of India Securities, Bombay Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds.
The Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, i.e., a Capital of Seven Rupees, By careful and economical management the

CAPITAL, accumulated from Premia, now amounts to	Rs. 3,28,200
CLAIMS PAID	1,41,500
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME	26,555
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED	415
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE	244
ASSURING	6,32,500

Although the number of members is small, the Accumulated Funds as compared with the Liabilities are unusually large, being larger in this respect than those of any other Indian Office. These Funds in which new members share in proportion to their payments belong entirely to the Policy-holders.
RATES as Low as those of any other company.
MANAGEMENT entirely controlled by Policy-holders, in whom it is vested by the Articles of Association.
PROFITS not diverted to Shareholders, but retained for the benefit of the Policy-holders.
POLICIES taken out for the Whole Term of Life, but payments of Premia limited to EXPECTATION OF LIFE.
SHORT TERM POLICIES issued on the most Advantageous Terms.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE given.
Full Particulars and Forms for taking out Policies may be obtained from

F. L. McAFEE, B.A.,
Secretary.
9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES AND PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 6, tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 19th July, 1894.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithography undertaken. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 220 Military Messes and 67 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avise.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibralter.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
G. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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TO-DAY.

Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
Maharani Ice Company, Armenian Lane, 4 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Parades: B. V. A. and R. V. R.
Aryan Social Union Lecture, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 8-3 p.m.
Vallance's Varieties, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Cooke's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ponani entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamer Satranjee, yesterday. The steamer Rajputana left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kapurthala entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamers Rosetta, Carthage, and Kapurthala left it yesterday.

THEFT AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.—Jeevunji Bhicaji, having his shop at Gowalia Tank Road, has reported to the police the theft of a silver watch, of the value of Rs. 40, from an open cupboard in his shop, some time during Thursday last.

GAMBLING IN KHOJA STREET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway, prosecuted Curreem Ebrahim and nine other Mahomedans, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, No. 1 on a charge of keeping a common gaming-house, at Khoja Street, and the rest in gaming therein with cards and money, on Wednesday last. The keeper was fined Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A BONE MILL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Ghorupdeo Road, regarding the death of Koondiram Gainoo, aged twenty-two years, employed at the Bone Crushing Mill, belonging to Kassim Mahomed, at Frere Bunder Road. About half-past 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, deceased attempted to pass under the belting of the machine when his dhotur was accidentally caught in, and he was carried on to the shaft. An alarm was raised but before the engine could be stopped the man's body was mutilated and he had lost his life. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock:—

Quick March ... Gleiser	... Carl Hence.
Aria ...	... Lucia di Lammermoor ... Donizetti.
Valse ...	... Souvins To ... Wald ossel.
Remi inspector of Ireland	... Fred Godfrey.
Polka ...	... Hurry ... Mrs Ronalds.
Galop ...	... John Gilpin ... J Henkel.

BUYING A RIVAL'S EAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Runchod Kurson was charged before Mr. Domcor, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Bhana Bhicka, a grocer. On the 22nd inst., the parties attended a feast, which was followed by a dispute, a quarrel ensuing between them as to who should dance first, and ultimately from words they came to blows. The accused bit the complainant's ears severely, making them bleed profusely. Accused pleaded not guilty and tried to prove an *alibi*. The magistrate remarked that the accused had failed to do this, and the evidence for the prosecution established the charge preferred against him. The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Yacoob Hoosein *alias* Mahomed Alli Hoosein, a noted burglar, was brought up on remand, and charged at the instance of Inspector Butterfield before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of a cotton coat and a saree, of the collective value of Rs. 3-4, belonging to Nizam Saheb Lall Mahomed, residing in a room on the third floor of a house at Byculla. On Monday night accused entered complainant's room, and having helped himself to a bundle containing wearing apparel, was making off with it, when he was arrested on the staircase and given into the custody of the police. On inquiry a pair of shoes belonging to accused was found lying on the top of the staircase in question. Accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted several previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY.—The very instructive and interesting lectures in the tent, near the Gaiety Theatre Bori Bunder, by Mr. C. Rusher Howard, F. S. Sc. London, Author of Howard's Art of Reckoning, still continues to attract large and appreciative audiences. The opportunity to learn directly from the master himself his short methods of arithmetic, free of charge draw every evening clerks, teachers and pupils attending the various schools in the city. They there learn to make the calculations incident to their various avocations with ease, speed, and precision. An interesting incident, much commented upon during the past week—and which will, we are informed, be repeated during the ensuing week—has been the performances of several young native children taught by Mr. Howard publicly at these lectures, some of these boys, under ten years of age, rival in mental arithmetic the feats of the famous Pandit Narayan Martand Sukhabare. These children are usually introduced to the audience during the afternoon lecture about 5-30 o'clock.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of the Bombay Sailing Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Port Trust, under the presidency of Surgeon-Major H. W. B. Boyd, when the accounts for the last year were unanimously passed. Captain J. Hext was re-elected president and Captain M. Bean honorary secretary and treasurer, Captain K. Macaulay, Captain Potts and Captain Bean were appointed honorary handicappers, and a representative committee was selected. Rule 17 was so amended as to empower the committee to select a new course for a special occasion. Some minor points regarding the rules having been discussed it was resolved that the opening race of the season should be held on Saturday, the 7th instant. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the honorary secretary and treasurer Captain Bean for the excellent manner in which he conducted the business of the Association last year. Similar compliments were also given to the honorary handicappers. It was also resolved that the following words be removed from rule 17 "and the number of times each course is to be selected." A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of a Parsee, lad named Muncherjee Bomonjee, aged eight years and six months, residing in a bungalow, at the Byculla Tank Road, with his mother, who is a widow and a passed midwife of the Grant Medical College. The deceased used to attend a school in the Fort. About five days since Muncherjee had an attack of fever, and was consequently under the treatment of Dr. Heerjibhoy Jamsetji Appoo. Two or three days subsequently the fever left but the deceased continued taking tonic medicine, which the doctor had prescribed for him. About 7 o'clock yesterday morning the mother gave a dose to the deceased from the tonic mixture and placed the bottle with a wine glass on a table in the bed-room. There was another bottle of the same size with a label, containing a solution of hydrocyanic acid placed on a chest of drawers in the same room. About half-past 10 o'clock the mother, while engaged in the cook-room, asked deceased to bring the bottle, containing the tonic mixture, to that she might give a dose to him. Muncherjee went to the bed-room and through a mistake brought the bottle containing the solution of hydrocyanic acid and gave it to the mother who in a hurry took the bottle in her hand and having poured out a part in a wine glass gave it to the deceased who immediately drank it. The mother then gave the bottle to her servant, named Ragia, to bring some more mixture from the dispensary, but before the servant had left the house, the deceased writhed, and fell down. She immediately concluded that a mistake had been made by the deceased while fetching the bottle from the bed-room, and at once called the servant back and on examining the bottle found to her heartfelt sorrow, that the conclusion drawn by her was correct. She raised an alarm and in a few moments took Muncherjee to the J. J. Hospital, which is only a few paces away from the bungalow. Dr. Gallagher attended the deceased, and had the contents of the stomach well washed out, but the unfortunate lad never came back to life, and died in fifteen minutes. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by hydracyanic acid administered to him by the mother through mistake.

GOA NEWS.—Mr. Pestana has been appointed Judge of the High Court in place of Mr. Ochoa, promoted to the Chief Justiceship.—Dr. Medeiros, Bishop of Macau, has arrived in Goa.—The Bishop of Himaria, Prelate of Mozambique, has telegraphed his departure for Goa to assist the Ecclesiastical Provincial Council.—The receipts of the Abkari Department for the quarter ending 30th September amounted to Rs. 170,870.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 3rd November, averaged Rs. 133 per mile, against Rs. 306 for the corresponding period of last year. The total receipts for the eighteen weeks of the second half of the year amounted to Rs. 108,147, against Rs. 1,27,384, for the same period of last year.—Mr. Frederick da Costa, Postmaster at Damaun, has filed a defamation suit against the Bishop of Damaun in respect of a registered letter concerning which the Bishop complained, but on investigation it was found that the letter was duly delivered to his Lordship.—The Government sanction Rs. 50,000 for the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Provincial Council.—The death is reported of Rev. F. S. da Consalacao Almeida—Vicar of Margaum, at the age of 83 years. He was missionary at Cochin; Latin Professor of the Seminary of Rachol, Vicar of Aldona for 11 years, and Vicar of Margaum for 27 years. The death is deeply deplored by the people.—Rev. J. B. M. Ribeiro, who reported his arrival on the 13th November, has been appointed secretary to the Patriarch Archbishop.—A ministerial telegram has been received suspending promotion temporarily to all the military officers in Portuguese India. This is done to mitigate the critical financial position of the public treasury.—A memorial from the Damaun people for the retention of the ex-Governor, Mr. Souza Fryo, has been presented to his Majesty the King, as well as the application of the ex-Governor to appoint a commission to enquire into his administrative acts.—The appeal filed by Mr. B. F. da Costa for defamation against the "India Portuguesa" has been rejected with costs.—Mr. Gasper Caridade de Souza has been appointed temporarily to act as Public Notary of Bardez during the suspension of Cupertino Frias.—Mr. De Mello, the Notary of Quepem, who is charged with having attempted to shoot a boy, has been sent to jail pending the trial.—The new Lighto of Bhau, and Mr. Souza Mottinho, the Commissary of Customs and Abkari, are shortly expected from Portugal.—Mr. Joaquim Baptista, Public Notary of Damaun, has been suspended for attesting a false signature.—Mr. Claudio Carnero has received a telegram re calling him to Portugal. He was sent to Goa on special duty, but it is said he has done very little for over a year. There have been disturbances during the late election in Ilhas in the assemblies of old Goa, Ribando, and Jua. In some of the assemblies military force was requisitioned, and special delegates were sent by the Governor-General to watch the proceedings. Both parties claim victory, as the Progressist party have manipulated the voting register according to th ir convenience, while the Regeneradar trader, Viscount of Mahem, enjoys extensive popularity among the people in Ilhas. It is likely that the proceedings of the elections may be sent to the Provincial Council, and thence to the Supreme Council at Portugal.—In the club of Nova Goa there has been altercation between members resulting, it is reported, with a proposal for a duel between some high officials. The Governor-General who resides in the Palace at Cabo, attends the Secretariat from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. regularly. The tax on passengers' and fishing boats though reduced, is believed to be rather high by the parties concerned, as the collection is distributed as remuneration to the establishment for the Port Office.—On the occasion of the feast of the "Martyrs of Cuncolim, in the village of the same name, several miraculous cures are reported.—The feast of St. Catharine, in commemoration of the Conquest of Goa in 1510, was celebrated at the Cathedral, on the 25th November, with the usual solemnity, but the attendance of public functionaries was spare as many of them were engaged in the Municipal elections.

A NOTORIOUS OUTLAW KILLED.—It will be within the recollection of our readers that several persons were convicted of having committed dacoity, with murder, at Dhanala, under Dhrangadhra, some time ago, and were confined in the Dhrangadhra jail. Some five or six of these escaped from the jail, all of whom were either killed or captured, with the exception of one man, a Miana, named Ragha Khetha. He defied all efforts at capture, and remained at large until the 18th instant, when he met with his death at the hands of the Malia police. On the previous day, Ragha, together with three other men, looted two Rajghur Brahmins in the limits of Venasar, under Morvi, and some of the villagers followed up the tracks of the robbers as far as the limits of the Malia Taluka. The Malia police having received information, turned out and took up the pursuit. The tracks of three men were lost, but the police steadily followed up those of another man, which led to the Runn of Malia, near a village, called Haripur. There they found the outlaw armed with a double-barrelled gun, a sword, and a knife, and he promptly opened fire on them. They returned the fire, and as a result he was shot dead.—*Kothiawar Times.*

EVENING PARTY AT MALABAR HILL.

LAST evening, at the bungalow of Mr. Goverdhandas Gooculdas Tejpal Malabar Hill, Rai Punnalijee, C.I.E., the Dewan of Oodeypore, was introduced to the prominent citizens of Bombay. Messrs. Harkissondas Narotumdas and Munjee Nursey had issued invitations to seven or eight hundred leading native citizens, many of whom responded by attending the entertainment provided in honour of the Dewan. The electric light had been freely utilized on the occasion, and several large arc-lights illuminated the compound of the bungalow and the well-laid garden-grounds with a brilliancy which would have piled the light of the ordinary tumbler-buttees and coloured lanterns. The appointments in the bungalow and the reception-rooms were tastefully made, and indicated that the convenience and comfort of the guests had been carefully studied in making them. At the entrance, the guests were cordially welcomed by Messrs. Harkissondas Narotumdas, Munjee Nursey, and Goverdhandas Gooculdas, and were escorted to the reception-rooms, where some time was agreeably passed in the interchange of social amenities. The Dewan, who arrived at 9-45 p.m., in the company of his son, was heartily welcomed. The much-abused nautch-girl had been dispensed with, and a dramatic representation of select pieces by Mr. C. M. Ballivalla and Mr. Cowasjee Khatao's companies had been provided for the amusement of the guests. A temporary stage had been improvised for the occasion, and the artists did their best, under the circumstances, to carry into effect the intentions of those who organised the entertainment. Many of those present were introduced to the Dewan by Mr. Harkissondas. The entertainment concluded at a late hour. The following are the names of those that were present:—Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Byramji Nusserwanjee Servai, Madhavdas Gooculdas Pasta, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Meherally Mahomed Chinoy, Dost Mahomed Allana, Fazulbhoy Mohemdi Chinoy, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Bomanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Muncherjee Eduljee Morris, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Dr. N. H. Chowksi, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. H. D. Pesikaka, Devdat Dannee, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, Rai Bahadur Luchman Singh, Rao Nana Moroba, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Jeomabhoy Lalljee, Framjee Temuljee Mirza, Ghellabhai Haridas, Rahimtulla Khatau, Framjee Cursetjee Jeejeebhoy, J. C. Cama, Rustomjee M. Heeramanek, Bacjee V. J. Sunkersett, Shamrao Pandurang, M. H. Mody, S. C. Dhondy, Purshotumdas M. Nathoobhoy, Dyabhoy Tapidas, Bapujee Dinanath, Shunkerrao Shivajee Dharamsi Soonderdas Muljee, Goverdhundas Khatao Makanjee, Mulraj Khatao, Nanabhoy M. Banajee, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Oomer Jamal Mooljee Bhowmallas, Yussonjee Khimjee, S. B. Bhadwar, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Jumnadas Premchund, Dr. J. C. Merchant, Messrs. Noormahomed J. Peerbhoy, Vijaishunker Gowrishanker, Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Bapoobhoy Martand, Runchordas Vandravandas, Ruttonshah Dadabhoy, Jugmohundas Nursey, Jugmohundas M. Nathoobhoy, Currim Nensey Peroo Mahomed, N. M. Mandlik, Peerbhoy Khabbhoy, A. H. Sumoodee, C. J. Khambatta, K. D. Shroff, Gulabchand Motichand, C. D. Khambatta, Runchordas Tribhowandas, S. C. Jeweller, Balcrishnarao B. Pitale, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE).

A PRISONER WANTING TO BE HANGED OR SHOT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* LAKSHMAN WALAD DAJI.

This was a reference by Mr. A. H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, on the 1st October last, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

It appeared that the accused, a tonga-driver, residing at Nandgaon, was charged with having murdered his wife, named Patali, on the 3rd September last, by striking her on the head with a curry-stone. The accused admitted the offence before the Sessions Judge, stating that, on returning home late at night, he discovered in his wife's room a man whom he seized, but who eventually escaped. He taxed his wife with having misconducted herself, and told her that she could kill him, as he had been so disgraced that he could not show his face in public again. As she refused to take the hint, he said he would kill her, whereupon she fell on the ground and began to caress him. While she was lying prostrate, he picked up the curry-stone and threw it down upon her, and it struck her on the back of the neck. She groaned, and was attempting to rise, when he again threw the stone at her, and it struck her on the temple, and killed her. The accused went on to say that he then thought of suicide; but, believing that, if he committed suicide, the matter would be hushed up, and the man who had committed all the mischief would escape, he elected not to take his own life, being under the impression that Government, before ordering his execution, would inquire into the offence that had been committed by his enemy, and also punish him. He then went to the mamlatdar's house, and called out that he had killed his wife, and wanted to be either hanged or shot. He was told by a man in the house to go away, and return in the morning, but he refused to do so, and lay down on the wet ground outside the house. In the morning he again offered to give himself up, but was referred to the Fouzdar. On going to the latter official, he was taken into custody. The Sessions Judge, in passing judgment on the accused, said the Public Prosecutor had humanely submitted that the prisoner should be found guilty only of culpable homicide not amounting to murder on account of his having received grave and sudden provocation by the fact that his wife had misconducted herself. Mr. Unwin regretted he could not accept that view, as by so doing it would be falsifying the law, and would indeed belie a man, who flot less truthfully than honorably and bravely avowed and insisted on the responsibility attaching to his wife's life after not merely giving her the option, but begging her thrice to do him the favour of taking his life with the same deadly weight of stone, and was only restrained from committing suicide thereafter by the hope that, before he was hanged, as he desired, the Sarkar would, enquire into the conduct of his enemy, and he did his best to punish and bring him to justice, but was prevented by a crowd of persons, who unfairly sided with the offender. The prisoner's confession was nothing less than an avowal of deliberate murder and on that ground, the Sessions Judge sentenced him to transportation for life.

The prisoner, on hearing the sentence, protested that he ought to be hanged, for he contended that any man, who had seen what he saw, would have acted as he had done; and that in God's sight, therefore, he had committed no offence. As he valued his honour more than his life, and as his honour had been taken from him, he did not wish to live; and that after hearing the sentence, he regretted that he had not committed suicide.

The Sessions Judge said he had ordered the prisoner to be sent across the "Kalla pani" for life, as all humanity must heartily sympathise with a man who had been deeply injured, in the very sense of the word, who had given himself up to justice, and who fairly believed that, in killing his wife, he had been true to himself, and done an honorable act. It also seemed clear that, if the partisan and depraved crowd had not beaten him off from his lawful prey, and forced him to return to his wife, the murder might not have been committed. The murder in a large measure lay at the crowd's door, and Mr. Unwin therefore thought that the circumstances deserved little more punishment than would have been awarded had the accused killed the adulterer in a fair and deadly struggle.

Their Lordships, having taken into consideration all the circumstances of the case, declined to interfere with the conviction or sentence. The sentence passed by the Sessions Judge would therefore be upheld.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

433-93—Brown and M—Runchordas Mowji *vs* Thacker Megji Amdji and another—Tyabji and D—Part heard.
229-89—Payne G and S—Dhunji Keswoji *vs* Dhunbai alias Soondrabai and others—Wadia and G and Little S N and B.
15-89—Payne G and S—Bhanji Bhimsey and other *vs.* Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and other—Wadia and G.
608-92—Payne G and S—Bhoolaji Meghaji and others *vs* Nanaji Hasaji and others—Pramjee and M.
232-94—Tyabji D P and C—Dewraj Tokersey *vs* Haji Salla Mahomed Haji Mahomed and other.
214-91—Mulji and R—Hira Hamji *vs* Naron Kala, Bicknell—M and M.
593-93—Brown and M—Ludgero M *via* Gomes *vs* Jamboo de Souza and others—Chalk W and S.
198-94—Little S N and B—Hajeebhoy Lalji and others *vs* Abdu Hussein Ebrahimji and another—Ardesher H and D
212-94—Crawford B and Co—Sayed Mahomed Makhi Edroosi *vs* Kader Beg and others—Framji and M and Bicknell M and M.
351-94—In person (a pauper)—Oomabai *vs* Marwadi Sella Joogtha and another—Payne G and S.
276—Nanu and H—Mahomedali Lakhmianji *vs* Brasal Vishwambardass and another—Chitnis M and M.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Nov. 9.

I HAVE been presented by an American friend, with a little book containing the diary of a visit to England in the year 1794. The writer was Mrs. Martha Pintard Bayard, grandmother to the present American Ambassador at St. James's. It is a dainty little book, very nicely got up in the new and pretty fashion; and, although the journal does not contain any passages remarkable for wisdom or penetration, it is interesting and intimate. The writer was a young wife of twenty-five; she travelled with her husband, who was sent over in an official capacity, charged to represent the claims of American citizens rising out of the late war. From this fact it appears, that it took something like twelve years to clear up the accounts of the War of Independence. The travellers also carried with them their little boy, a child of two or three. The prospect of the voyage naturally filled the writer with anxiety. Before they embarked the whole family assembled to see them off, and one male cousin at least was dissolved in tears. Such is the decay of modern sensibility that male cousins are never in these days known to weep at saying good-bye even for a voyage round the world. The voyage lasted for two months and as a detail, they had no bread all the time, only biscuit. For my own part, I wish they would give us biscuit on the Atlantic liners instead of their home-made-aboard bread. No details are given as to the dinners and the breakfasts. No doubt the husband's diary, which is not published, preserves these details with affecting facts on the toughness of the beef and the saltness of the pork. They landed at Falmouth. Next day, after a hearty breakfast, they called on the wife of the American Consul, who offered them—it was, Mrs. Bayard tells us, "the custom with morning visitors"—chocolate and cake. After the chocolate and cake, they went back to the inn and had lunch; thence they proceeded on their journey to London, stopping for the night at Bodmin, Exeter, Bath, and Marlborough. "Nothing struck me with so much disgust as the game law, from which a poor man cannot, on his own land, shoot a hare, which perhaps would feed his wife and children, for whom he is unable to purchase meat, for several days. Oppressed people, indeed! You will one day or other, I hope, claim your rights, and, like the generous American, let merit only distinguish the Man!" Mrs. Bayard is always a sturdy Republican. The principles were new, you see, and it behoved an American woman to believe that merit alone was looked for in a Republic.

They got to London, and took lodgings in Guilford-street. On Sunday morning they went to the Foundling to hear the "blind man and woman" sing. Who were the blind man and woman? They sang, it seems, theatrically. In the evening they went to a dinner party. This is interesting. Did middle-class people in London habitually give dinner parties on Sunday evening in the year 1794? Then they began, as official people, to receive attentions and invitations from great people. They got tickets of admission to the Privy Chamber on the birthday—"such parade and ridiculous homage is disgusting to a plain American—they really treat the King as if he was some superior being." They went to Clapham and saw "the famous Mr. Wilberforce—a small man, but remarkably sprightly and entertaining." She speaks of the sufferings of the poor. "Coal is now half-a-guinea a sack; bread very high." She went to the "London Assembly;" there were five hundred people. They first danced minuets and then reels and country dances—of course she says that the American ladies dance a great deal better than the English ladies; there was no supper, but tea and coffee with light refreshments. She was, of course, a steady "church goer; her favourite preacher was Mr. Winter, a Presbyterian divine. One of his sermons was on "Irresolution as to that life which in moments of reflection and retirement we promise to lead." An improving subject, truly! It reminds us, however, that the favourite preaching of that day was the sober and sensible moral essay. The Sunday Parade was held as at present in Hyde Park, a thousand carriages driving very slowly round and round, at least three footmen hanging on behind each. She went to Ranelagh one night. They started after supper and drove, she says, seven miles—which is not quite accurate—to Ranelagh was not more than four miles from Bloomsbury. However, they arrived at half-past twelve, found 5,000 people assembled, walked round and round, looked at each other, heard themusic, saw the fireworks, got some tea, and went away at three. She went to see St. Paul's Cathedral, and says that "numbers of families live in the church"—was there any foundation for this statement? She went to Ramsgate, and attended the public breakfast "at Dandelion." It was served in a garden; on one side were placed the tables, and on the other a large floor for dancing. After breakfast the ladies dance. But Mrs. Bayard "pants for the simple enjoyments of dear America." They returned home safely in the year 1794, and after a hundred years her simple Journal sees the light. There is a touch of sadness in the book, because while in London she lost her child, born in England, who died at the age of a few months, and now lies buried in Bunhill Fields, close to the grave of Isaac Watts. It is a bright, simple diary, revealing the character of a true and beautiful soul. There is a portrait of her, showing that she was as lovely as she was lovable.

A correspondent writes on the subject of the butchers' band of marrowbones and cleavers: "On Oct. 10, I was on an omnibus. At Charings Cross four butchers got up, dressed in the blue frock of their trade. I observed that every man carried a cleaver as bright as the best conditioned silver. I turned to the man who sat behind me, and asked if he had a marrowbone with him. Whereupon he produced a grey polished one from his pocket, and struck a few notes upon the cleaver. He said he was one of a band of eight butchers from Smithfield market, now the only band in existence; he had been a member for four and twenty years. He also said that they make a point of attending the wedding of every butcher or butcher's daughter they hear of, in order to escort the party to or from the church." Very good. When next they go out to play, may I be there to see!

The same writer speaks of the glass rolling pin. She says that she has met with sixteen of them in Yorkshire, but never could find out where they were made. I believe they were made in the south of England; the custom was common in Dorsetshire and in Somerset. I always understood that they were bridal gifts. Oddly enough, my correspondent says that she could never learn that the girl married the giver. "I have always been told that the pin was given to mother forty, fifty, sixty years ago, by Tom, Dick, or Harry. 'He wanted to marry her, but mother liked father best;' or, 'my granny never could abide him;' or, 'he was drowned at sea;' or, 'mother married father, and then he went away and died.' There seems to have been a feeling against ever returning a rolling pin to its donor. It was supposed that each was carefully made for somebody and carefully kept." Nowadays they would be turned out by machinery, a thousand at a time. "I remember a very handsome one, bought by a Humber pilot some fifty-five years ago. It was hand-painted and like old Worcester china. The name of the lady was written in gold and surrounded by acanthus leaves in pale green, royal blue, cherry colour, and gold. Another given by a sailor to his sweetheart fifty years ago had written upon it in gold, 'The Gift of Thomas . . . to Fanny Gibson.' Then came the date, and then the posy:

When this you see remember me,
And bear me in your mind;
Let all the World say what they will,
Speak of me as you find.

There were gold scrolls and wreaths of roses around and about these lines. Wooden rolling pins were often given to brides-elect by the bridegroom elect or a particular friend."

It is pleasant to find kindred spirits. There is nothing to me more interesting than the restoration of the Tube in all its details. I possess a great collection of eighteenth-century novels, some of which abound in these details, which is the reason, in fact, why I bought them and why I keep them. They are generally the worst and most tedious—and, oh! how tedious and dull and conventional the bad eighteenth-century novel can be! The reason why the bad novels are sometimes the most useful is that the writers were not dramatic; they did not understand the Art of Selection, or the Art of compelling the attention to the situation; therefore they went on describing. Their life was so like our own, and yet so different. First of all, it was far more sociable, and far more hospitable. Where is the London Assembly? It no longer exists. The public ball in London and the suburbs is gone. If we tried to revive it, the London County Council would probably ask for a ticket of respectability, signed by the Archbishop, for each person. Where are the card parties—whist at one end and casino at the other—the merry country dance, the tesparties, the junketings, the public breakfasts—all the thousand and one congregations of the people, high and low, one with another? They are gone. At watering places a band plays. Now and then there is a dance. The decay of sociability is most marked in this our century. We no longer gather together; we fall apart; we make cliques and sets. I suppose that one reason is the immense increase both in population and in wealth. How, in London, can the old forms of social life, the tavern clubs, the whist tables, the music, the long evenings of conversation be maintained when one friend lives at Sydenham and another at Hampstead? There are many other points of difference, but each requires a chapter to itself. Therefore in this place we point to the decay of sociability and defer the rest.

In the year 1747 an unknown one—Quidam—made a present to the Vestry of St. Margaret's, Westminster. He gave them a silver tobacco box. It was a time when Vestrymen were especially addicted to the taking of tobacco in a sociable and vestry-like manner. The box was of silver, about five inches square and an inch deep. The inside of the lid was decorated with an engraving by one Hogarth, representing the great and glorious Duke of Cumberland, and at his feet two conquered rebels, looking very sick and downcast. The box was also decorated with the names of the Vestrymen. Some years later another noble philanthropist—or philanthropic noble—was moved to make another present to the Vestry of another silver Tobacco box. It was made so as to hold the first exactly, tobacco not being so much an object as the honour and glory of the Vestry. Upon this box were engraved recent scenes from English history, with the names of the Vestry. Again, a third box was presented; and a fourth; and a fifth . . . and now they show seven. The latest, biggest box is octagonal in form, about 18 inches high, with panels of silver beautifully engraved, and surmounted by a statuette in solid silver of Her Majesty the Queen, given in the Jubilee Year. If you doubt my words go to the Vestry Hall in Caxton-street, and, if you succeed in getting a view of the boxes, you will be interested just as I was. I believe that nobody knows the treasures of Vestries, City Churches, and Companies' Halls in the City of London. I would reveal all I know but for the fear that the Charity Commissioners or the Bishop of London would be moved to confiscate and sell them all.

It was in that room of the British Museum which is consecrated to the things belonging to Roman Britain. The afternoon was foggy; there were very few visitors in the Museum; none of them penetrated to this room, which contains, it must be owned, unless one happens to know something of the subject, rather a dry collection. The attendant was meditating in an adjacent chamber; I was quite alone; and the light was failing. As I peered into the cases at the lines of things on the shelves, behind and under the glass, making out little by little the kind of life that they used to lead—these Roman Britons—a comfortable kind of life, on the whole, but precarious by reason of marauding Afoscotti, and revolting soldiers and usurpers, I was not in the least surprised to see standing beside me the ghost of a Roman Briton clad in ghostly tunic and toga. He was of medium height, black bearded, with strong black eyes; he stood with folded arms looking at the vases and weapons and bits of armour in the cases. I addressed him, "Sir, you come to see what is left of your time? They are but fragments, yet . . ." "Fragments and chips!" he replied. "Why, what is there in this room to show the state in which I lived in my villa by the Walbrook when I was Prefect of the City Guard?" "Nay," I replied, "the arts in those early days . . ." "Early days!" he echoed. "Keep that truck"—he called it "truck," and I could not for the moment understand how a Roman Prefect could have acquired a word of modern slang—"Keep that truck for your monthly magazines. Know, sir, that our arts were sufficient to give us a far more luxurious and more comfortable life than you can show. Here is a picture of a pavement; here is one of a villa—a rude and incomplete picture. Where are the statues, the columns, the pictures, the hangings, the altars, the couches, the pillows, and cushions? These things have not been preserved; nor have you preserved the wines, the foods, the esthetic cooks, whose every dish was a poem"—quite a modern, this ghost of a Prefect—"the troops of servants, the lively talk in the evening, the music, the dancing girls." "We have dancing girls, too," I said, by way of remark. "Tut! tut! Not like our dancing girls. Where, I say, in this collection of chips are our ladies' jewels—their costly dresses—their steel mirrors—their glass? You not only haven't got them, but you can't understand them. What makes luxury? Wealth; good houses; soft couches; splendid dress; good wine; dainty cookery; art of all kinds; jewels; spices; warmth—all these we had. What have you got more?" I could not, at the moment, reply. Afterwards I thought that I might have thrown the telephone in his teeth. The Romans hadn't got that, anyhow. "Again," he went on, "as for these chips, they are not even slaves' things. Look at the things they called incense pots, to burn the poisonous stuff they called incense before these hideous abominations they called their gods! Do you suppose that we, the Imperial officers, would have used such things? Look at their lamps—common lamps at the market. Look at this coarse Samian ware! Silver was my material, sir, silver. Bronze spoons—slaves' spoons; bronze armlets; bronze knives; bronze pins—even bone pins; *styli* for writing; spindle wheels; fish hooks; saucepan handles; weights and measure; locks and keys—your people habe gott he kitchen things, sir—the kitchen things—the slaves' things. Now, if you want to understand how I lived when I was Prefect of the City Guard—" He stayed me. The attendant appeared at the door, saying "Four o'clock. All out." I obeyed. As I went out I observed that the attendant pretended not to see the Roman Ghost. Of course we can understand why. This is the reason. The British Musoum is full of Ghosts. It would never do for the attendants, in the presence of the visitors, to be conversing with them. When we are gone, doubtless conversation begins, which accounts for the Prefect's use of slang and his general modernity.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Committee was held yesterday, for the further consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's budget estimates, when there were present:—Mr. G. W. Roughton in the chair, Mr. Vincent, Captain Wakhe, Mr. S. Robsch, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. J. U. Yajnik, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, K. N. Kabrajee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. Viegas.

TOWN SWEEPINGS.—The item first taken up was a total of Rs. 21,826, which was asked to cover the cost of the disposal of faulty sweepings, &c., and for the cost of the working and up-keep of incinerators. These were passed. A sum of Rs. 26,750 was sanctioned for repairs to dhawls, stables, the provision of a road to Tardeo Flats, &c. Rs. 32,700 were sanctioned for the purchase of miscellaneous stores and disinfectants.

NEW STOCK.—A sum of Rs. 12,089 was sanctioned for the purchase of new stock, such as carts, bullocks, and dustbins for the scavengering and drain-cleaning department.

RENT AND WATER-SUPPLY.—The committee next sanctioned, Rs. 16,816 for the rental of land in various parts of the city, and Rs. 21,000 were allotted for the water-supply, and Rs. 1,644 were sanctioned for water-proof clothing to municipal servants.

THE HALCORE BRANCH.—Rs. 16,685 was sanctioned for the superintendent of the Halsicore branch, and a sum of Rs. 2,84,106 for the cost of labor. For the feeding of bullocks, a sum of Rs. 61,302 was granted; Rs. 8,745 for stores; Rs. 13,500 for repairs and maintenance; and Rs. 4,500 for the purchase of bullocks. Besides these amounts Rs. 2,924 were set apart for rental, and Rs. 540 for lighting the night soil depot. Rs. 36,239, were sanctioned for the water-supply.

MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—A sum of Rs. 1,59,987 was asked to cover the cost of markets and slaughter-houses.

Dr. Cowasjee [illegible] to the cost of lighting the Crawford [illegible] some discussion, the amount was [illegible] to Rs. 18,000.

BUILDING AND [illegible]m of Rs. 20,634 was passed for the expenses for the working of the offices for the register of births and deaths.

CEMETERIES.—A total sum of Rs. 8,033 was sanctioned for the management and working of cemeteries.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that he had received many complaints in regard to their difficulties experienced in conveying bodies to the burial grounds with the existing cattle, and Rs. 1,000 were sanctioned for the purchase of horses.

MAHALUXMI DHOBIWADA.—A sum of Rs. 33,338 was passed for the up-keep and repairs of the Dhobiwada.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—For the expenses incidental to the attendance at the Frere Road Disinfector, vans for removing patients, &c., a sum of Rs. 6,494 was passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A sum of Rs. 9,942 was sanctioned for milch cattle stables; Rs. 6,144 for tank conservancy, and Rs. 874 for the up-keep of the Falkland Road dhurmsalla.

PENSIONS.—A sum of Rs. 45,000 was passed for pensions. The Municipal Commissioner intimated that among the officials who were to retire during the year was Mr. R. P. Brunton, the Assessor.

NEW WORKS.

The Committee then considered the new works to be provided out of the amount, Rs. 1,00,000.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that the repairs to the condemned tanks were very necessary, for in consequence of the existing leaks, over a foot of water a day was being lost. A sum of Rs. 12,000 was asked for new quarters at the Tansa Lake for the sub-inspector and watchmen. The Commissioner said at present the people referred to were located in temporary huts, which were erected within the catch-water area. The cost of labor at Tansa was great, which accounted for the large amount applied for. It would provide quarters for the whole of the staff at the lake, who, it was very advisable, should have their residences beyond the catch-water area.

The Commissioner, in reference to the grant for new machinery at the Municipal workshops, remarked that the machinary purchased with the last year's grant had proved so profitable that it was very desirable to pass the grant in order that more might be provided.

In regard to the provision for loan works, Mr. Yajnik who was supported by Mr. Shroff, protested against any new works being sanctioned until those already in hand had been completed. With such works as the Colaba Drainage, the Municipality had their hands quite full for the coming year.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Colaba Drainage would be completed by May, 1895, and that many of the works on

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. Almost Convenient article. Rs. 22. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18: Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 12: Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Lds., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAITAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

DAILY IMPROVEMENTS are being made in SEWING MACHINES, and OURS are with LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, and Complete with Accessories Best Wood-Work, &c.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

IF you really require a New and Fashionable TIE this evening, come and See our Pyramid studded with Variegated Colours of Ties and Scarves.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE, at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select Descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, MORTON MAJU and Co.

INDIAN ART WARES for SALE at the Rosy Art Workshops, near the Crawford Markets. SHOW-ROOM OPEN DAILY.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. JOHN FIDO'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, Safe, etc., at Colaba Causeway, opposite Tramway Stables, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

HIGH GROWN CEYLON TEA.—ROSE ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 1-12; Rose Pekoe, Rs. 1-8; Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-4; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. The daily increasing Demands for these Teas prove their Superior quality and Moderate Price.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AFTERNOON TEA SETS, in Beautiful Majolica Ware and Finely Polished Copper with Tray.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knanst, 69, Esplanade Road.

BREAD! BREAD!! If you want the best Machine-made Bread, please Buy PEARSE & Co's only. No other Firm works by Steam Machinery. Our only Address: PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Bombay.

'XMAS HAMS! 'XMAS HAMS!! Our Stock of 'Xmas Hams has been Selected for us by our Agents with great Care, and we confidently Guarantee their Quality and Freshness. Our Hams are quite different from those sold at Low Prices in the Market as Bests. All Orders promptly executed.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon and Cheese.

'XMAS PRESENTS.—Gold and Silver Jewellery, Silver Wares from Cutch, Cashmere, Madras, and Lucknow, and other Varieties for Presentation, at Moderate Prices.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street.

COOKED HAM, in Slices, Rs. 2-4 per lb. BACON and CHEESE, on Cut, Re. 1 per lb. FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Rs. 2 per tin. TEA: My own Special Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.—JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street (East side), facing Royal Insurance Company.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. W. BROWN'S Furniture, Glass and Crockeryware, &c., at Hummum Street, Sirdar's Buildings, Thacker & Co.'s old Shop, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY has a Vacancy for a Smart GIRL for the Switch-room. Apply MANAGER'S Office, before Noon.

WANTED, a COOK. Must be well up in Mess or Club work. Apply, stating terms, to MESS PRESIDENT, 57th R. I. Fusiliers, Allahabad, N.-W. P.

J. A. DA CUNHA, Band Supplier for Dances and Parties, and Music Teacher. Please apply personally, or by letter, at Cavel, behind the Church.

MR. S. W. STANLEY, the Celebrated Billiard Player, will be happy to give LESSONS in Billiards to Ladies or Gentlemen. For particulars apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Billiard Table Makers.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for Friends at Home. Native State Stamps, 10 Varieties, for 8 as.; 15 for 12 as.; 20 for 1 Re.; 30 for 2 Rs.; 40 for 3 Rs.; 50 for Rs. 4-8; 75 for Rs. 7; 100 for Rs. 10; and 150 for Rs. 30. Exceptionally good value.—BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co., 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, opposite J. Neuberg.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—CANNOT SAY anything more impressive than has been said by all who have come before me to this Hotel Probably, being an old Indian with 45 consecutive years residence may have some weight with the general public; then I have only to add, that I am pleased, that Mr. Pestonjee is a model Hotel-keeper, and his kindness, attention, civility and conciliatory manner makes one forget that they are any where but at home in their own homestead.—H. SPARLING, late Deputy Conservator of Forests.

MATHERAN—RUGBY HOTEL, Mahableshwar. A very comfortable, central and commodious HOTEL on the Hill. It is open to the Public. Rooms large, lofty and commodious.

GOOD STABLING TO LET, in best part of FORT, for one or two Horses and Carriage. Apply to care of this Office.

INVEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY.—Howard's ART OF RECKONING, Rs. 5, 2, and 1. CASSELL and Co., London; THACKER and Co., Bombay. FREE LECTURES by the AUTHOR in the TEN'E BRI BE, BUNDER, SOCIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING, at 4-30 and 8 P.M.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington and Super Union, is now being Offered by JOHN SMITH'S & Co., Ld. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets made to Measure.

FOR SALE.—Neat well-formed SAILING BOAT, length 22-5, beam 5 ft. 8, China rig, two masts, lead keel; will hold eight. Price: Rs. 600. "R. H." care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Cheap Consignment of Assorted CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS. Artistic and New Designs. Address "W. B." care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Newman, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolavitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B." care of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMRAY DIRECTORY for 1894. With Photograph of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Palitana. Cloth bound, Rs. 5 Postage, 4 annas.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL, Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in Verse, in a manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 1.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREAGHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous weeks, carefully arranged. Any Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

PRINTING.—Petitions, Memorials, Business announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on FRIDAY, the 14th December, 1894, from 5 to 7 p.m.

All Civil and Military Officers, and Gentlemen entitled to attend H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY'S LEVEE are invited, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception. MORNING DRESS will be worn.

By Order,
C. W. W. GABB, Lieutenant,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Government House, Ganeshkhind, 29th November, 1894.

NOTICE.

VISITORS BOOKS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be kept daily (except on Sundays), at the NEW SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY, as well as at Government House, Malabar Point, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., from 5th December, 1894.

By Order,
C. W. W. GABB, Lieutenant,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Government House, Ganeshkhind, 29th November, 1894.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific: most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTES, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness &c. the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
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F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st December, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of His Highness the Chief of Jasdan.

1 handsome strong silver grey Australian mare, 15-2, aged.
1 Do. do. do. do. both the mares go in single and double harness, and will be sold separately, or as a pair according to the convenience of the purchasers.
1 handsome strong C. B. mare, 9 years old, 15 hands, very handsome, a perfect picture, good hack, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong C. B. mare, 13-2, a perfect hack for light weight, will make a good polo pony.

The above horses are now on view at Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., Belasis Road, Byculla.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 1, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

A CONSIDERABLE business, in which shippers participated to some extent—chiefly in the directions of forward contracts for the new crop—was done in our principal export staple during the earlier part of the present week, and prices advanced daily in a firm market in sympathy with advices from the ruling markets at New York and Liverpool, though, latterly, under the same influence, less has been doing, and prices have given way a little. For Seeds, also, there has been an active demand, at enhanced rates on several days, leading to a large business in some descriptions; but Wheat has remained a quiet and inactive market, and without any movement in rates. Exchange was steady for a time, and last Friday's rates were maintained; but a downward movement afterwards took place causing a decline of 1/8d. in quotations, which, after a slight recovery from the lowest point touched, close 3-32d. below our last weekly level. The Money Market remains very easy. Three and a-half per cent. Government Paper is 1-16 per cent. higher. Freights close quiet at about last week's rates, with a weak tendency for December-January, while for March-May the feeling is steady in the absence of business. A moderate business has been reported at about the basis of previous rates.

MONEY.—Although the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday showed a rather larger addition to the Cash Balance than was disclosed by the last Return, at nearly 9 lakhs, there was really less movement in the items which go to indicate the trade demand for money than in the week preceding, the increase in the Balance having been due to a considerable addition to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, slightly reduced by a diminution at the branches. In the week under notice there was only a small increase in Private Deposits, and a trifling falling off in Loans, while, in the other hand, there was a sensible increase in Bills Discounted—though less than in the week before—the net result being an increase in trade requirements of under a lakh, compared with a falling-off of some 10 lakhs in the previous week. The Money Market has meantime remained very easy; and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay is still 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened with an appearance of strength on last Saturday morning, at 1s. 1 7-32d. Telegraphic and Demand for ready Bank remittance, and 1s. 1¼d. for January-February; and for three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 1 5-16d. near and 1s. 1 11-32d. to 3-8d. for forward delivery, at which also very moderate amount was placed. On the following day the market opened quiet again at 1s. 1 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little was given, ready, and at 1s. 1¼d. for February-March, and rates then receded to 1s. 1 3-16d. ready, and 1s. 1 7-32d. forward. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 1 5-16d. ready, at which nothing was offering and receded 1-32d. in sympathy with Bank media of remittance. There was a weak feeling at opening on Wednesday, at 1s. 1 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1¼d. for three months' sight Credits; 1s. 1 3-16d. having been quoted for Telegraphic, for February-March transfer, at which a moderate amount was given; but no Merchants' Bills again being offered to any extent, rates receded 1-32d. The market opened with a quiet feeling yesterday, at 1s. 1 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 5-32d. for February; three months' sight Credits having been quoted, for near delivery at 1s. 1 7-32d. Again, however, fairly keen enquiry setting in for Bank remittance, rates receded to 1s. 1 1-16d. for ready Telegraphic, at 1s. 1 1-32d. forward, at which latter rate a fair amount was again taken. Three months' sight Credits were reported placed for January at 1s. 1¼d., and, for December delivery, at 1s. 1 3-16d.; and a fair amount of Gold was also reported as sold during the day; the market closing a shade steadier. This morning the market opened steadier again at 1s. 1 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at 1s. 1 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and for Telegraphic at 1s. 1 1-8d., and Credits at 1s. 1¼d. for January; but Calcutta having been quoted firmer again to-day, our market rallied slightly also, 1s. 1 1-8d. Telegraphic having been given for early December 1s. 1 7-32d., and 1s. 1 5-32d. for February. In Mercantile Paper we have also heard of a little more changing hands on the basis of 1s. 1 7-32d. to the end of the year, 1s. 1 ¼d. for January, and 1s. 1 9-32d. later. More Gold transactions are also reported to-day, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Do. 4	1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Do. 6	1s. 1 7-32d.	"
Credits 3	1s. 1 7-32d.	"
Do. 6	1s. 1 9-32d.	"
Documents 3	1s. 1 ¼d.	"
Do. 6	1s. 1 5-16d.	"
Francs 3	1·39	"
Do. 6	1·39½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at 103 11-16 for 3½ per cent. for Money, and 103⅝ for Account, and the market remained firm at these rates until near the close, when a decline of 1-16 per cent. took place, and quotations left off at 103 5-8 and 103 9-16 in the two positions, respectively. On Monday, rates opened at 103 11-16 for 3½ per cents for Money, and 1035-8 for Account, but advanced shortly 1-16 per cent, with the more distant settlement quoted at 103 5-16, the market remaining at the enhanced quotations to the close. The market opened on the following day at 103⅜ for 3½ per Cent. for cash, and at 103 11-16, and 10 3-8 for the near and distant settlements, respectively; but before the close, rates gave way to the extent of 1-8 per cent. 103 5-8, 103¼, and 104 1-8 having been the final quotations. On Wednesday rates opened on the lower level of 103 9-16 for cash and the near settlement, and at 103⅜ for the January account; and the market remained firm in tone at about these rates. All day until near the close, when a rather weaker feeling set in; but quotations left off without change. The market opened yesterday at 103 9-16 for 3½ perCents for Money and the near settlement, and at 103⅜ for the January account, which rates were maintained in a firm market throughout the day, closing on the same level. The tone of the market has been steady to-day, and the monthly settlement passed off quietly, with the cash price at 3½ per cents, at 103 11-16, the January account being quoted at 103 3/8, the market leaving off at these rates.

Municipal 5 per per cent. Loan is one per cent. higher, at 124. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 107.

SHARES.—This market has been generally quiet but steady in tone from day to day; but in the aggregate there has been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill Scrip, which, in the large majority of cases has favoured sellers. Compared with our quotation of last Friday evening, we note an advance of Rs. 100 per share in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 60 each in Sholapore, and Jubilee; of Rs. 50 each in Alliance, Bellary, and Queen; of Rs. 35 each in Central India, and Jivraz Balloo; of Rs. 25 in China; of Rs. 20 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 17 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 15 in Ripon; of Rs. 12½ in Sun; of Rs. 10 each in Colaba Land and Mill, City of Bombay, Khatao Muconji, and New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 5 each in Star of India, Jamshed Manufacturing, Tuvil, and Dhun. On the other hand Khandeish have declined Rs. 40; Bombay United, Rs. 25; Framjee Petit, Rs. 15; Luckmidas, Rs. 12½; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Rs. 10; and Oriental, Rs. 5. In Press shares, Hingoli have declined, Rs. 2½; New Berar, Rs. 5; Mercantile Rs. 7½; Mofussil, Rs. 12½; and Prince of Wales, Rs. 25; while New Indian have advanced Rs. 1½; and Volkart's Rs. 20. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 25; and Delhi and Northern Flour, Rs. 10; Oriental Life are Rs. 7 higher; Badham, Pile have advanced Rs. 5. Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank shares have advanced Rs. 5 in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the second. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A moderate business has been done this week in staple *Grey Goods* at generally current rates, and up-country buyers here are only purchasing in accordance with the orders which they have in hand. There has also been only a moderate demand for *Bleached*, *Dyed*, and *Turkey-Red*, and *Printed Goods* have been in moderate demand at current rates. In *Locally-made* goods, narrow widths have continued to attract a good deal of attention, and the continued rates are fully maintained. Chaddars are in active demand at hardening rates. Long Cloths are in moderate request. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been some 3,500 bales; and of *Local* about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—A decline of ¼ anna per yard has taken place this week in prices of *Imported Twist*, only a small business having been done. The China demand for *Bombay Spinnings* is very poor, and the Chinese markets are now entirely neglected; and although spinners are willing enough to sell at easier rates, no buyers are forthcoming. Calcutta dealers are the only buyers in the market, and they are taking up small lots of No. 20s at current rates. The up-country demand is moderate. The week's sales have been about 1,000 bales; and the market closed quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4 2-16	to	4 7-16 per lb.
"	" 8s	" "	4 3-8	"	4 5-8 "
"	" 10s	" "	4 5-8	"	4 7-8 "
"	" 12s	" "	4¾	"	5 1-16 "
"	" 16s	" "	5 7-16	"	5½ "
"	" 20s	" "	5 11-16	"	5 7-8 "
"	" 24s	" "	6¼	"	6 5-16 "
"	" 30s	" "	7	"	7 1-8 "
"	" 40s	" "	8½		

METALS.—A large business has been done*in *Copper* during the past week, and prices have advanced 4 annas per cwt. in a firm market. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a moderate extent, at an advance of 2 annas per cwt., the tone of the market having been steady. *Iron* has been in moderate request, and is steady at our last quotations.

COAL.—This mineral is firm, and advancing in value. Sales have been made during the past week of *Powell's Dufryn Cardiff*, for January shipment, at Rs. 18 to Rs. 18½ per ton; and ready *Powell's West Hartley*, at Rs. 18½ per ton. Forward sellers of *Powell's* and *Davison's* for December shipment, ask Rs. 19½ and Rs. 17½ per ton respectively, and for January shipment, Rs. 18½ and Rs. 17, *Powell's* and *Davison's* on the Bunder are worth Rs. 21 and Rs. 18 per ton, respectively. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 16 per ton.
West do.	" 18½ "
Australian	" nil.
Powell's Duffryn	" 19½ "
Cardiff	" 19½ "
Japan	" nil.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A large business, chiefly for account of local spinners, but in which exporters have participated to a considerable extent, was done in this staple on several days after the departure of last mail in a firm market, and with prices advancing daily Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. Latterly, however, in presence of the weaker tenor of advices from New York and Liverpool, the valume of business passing has become smaller, and a portion of the previous advance has been lost, the feeling, however, having remained steady. The business done by shippers during the week has amounted to some 4,000 bales, mainly in forward contracts for Bhownugger of the new crop, for April-May delivery, but including some ready new Bengal, and Oomras; while the Mills have bought about 6,000 bales, consisting of ready new Oomra descriptions and Bengal and old Oomras, Dhollera-Bhownugger kinds, Compta, and Dharwar.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 8,000 bales compared with 2,000 bales arrived in the previous week, and with 12,800 bales in the corresponding week last year; the arrivals this season being 22,500 bales less than last year's in the same time.

The official reports from the Cotton-growing districts received on Monday morning were altogether of a favourable tenor, no further rain having fallen over any portion of the Cotton area. In the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles picking was general, and supplies were arriving in small quantities at the district march; while the crop was maturing, in bright, seasonable weather, in the Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar circles, it being stated that the plants in the Hubli district of the last-named circle could scarcely look better than they did. The dew-fall, however, was still insufficient at Barsee, Dhulia, and Wadhwan.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts yesterday morning were a repetition of those to hand at the beginning of the week, no further rain having fallen meantime, and the weather remaining bright and seasonable, and favourable for the harvesting of the earlier growths and the maturing of the later ones. The Broach crop showed advancement.

The following are to-day's quotations for fully-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal without commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per lb. For candy.—C. & F. Rs.
Bengal Fine January	153-2 151-164.
Do. F. G.	138—2 7-16d.
Do. Good	130—2 ¼d.
Belauti, Fine	152—2 3-8d.
Do. Fully Good	147—2 17-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good, January	151—2 19-32d.
Do. for Fine, January and Feb.	157—2 3-8d.
Dhollera, Fine, April	170—2 15-16d.
Do. F. G.	160—2 25-32d.
Do. Good	153—2 5-8d.
S G Dharwar, Good, May	165—2 27-32d.
Westerns " June	160—2 25-32d.
Broach Fine " March	184—3 3-16d.
Do. Good	178—3 1-16d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1894-95. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1893-94. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	2,300	17,300
Berar	6,500	6,500
Khandeish	3,500	11,000
Total	12,300	34,800

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	10,553	15,628	20,661
From 1st January to 29th Nov.	1,569,431	1,617,405	1,675,013
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,217	4,205	3,722
From 1st January to 29th Nov.	784,552	802,537	930,468
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	950	617	50,58
From 1st January to 29th Nov.	132,868	155,517	158,291

WHEAT.—Though latterly steadier in tone, the feeling in this market has been quiet upon the whole since last mail left, with the usual small volume of export business passing. There has been no movement in prices, and we still quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 3	14	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3	12	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	13	0	"
Red Delhi	" 3	6	0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3	12	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	7	0	"
Hard Red	" 3	6	0	"

SEEDS.—This market was quiet on last mail-day, with but little doing by shippers, and the price of *Linseed* receded one anna per cwt.; but at the beginning of the present week the feeling became firm for *Rape* and *Gingelly*, which had advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt. in the former, and 8 annas per candy in the latter, a further slight decline having taken place in the price of *Linseed*; transactions, however, having been upon only a moderate scale. Thereafter the market was steady, and business still moderate until yesterday, when a large business was done in a firm market, at a further advance of 2 annas per cwt. in *Rapeseed*, while *Linseed* rather more than recovered the previous decline. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-14-0	to Rs. 8-8-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-7-0	to " 6-9-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-3-0	to " 6-5-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-12-0	to " 6-0-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-8-0		per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 40-8-0		"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week		98,736	124,306
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th November			9,853,079
Linseed for the week			45,916
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th November			3,758,637
Rapeseed for the week	19,316	7,546	32,559
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th November	3,356,593	4,226,278	1,763,007
Gingellyseed for the week	68,412	35,409	72,958
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th November	1,010,605	1,339,852	1,169,554

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week		93,646	26,292
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th November	1,555,048	4,754,544	9,011,679
Linseed for the week	24,736	96,257	15,999
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th November	5,276,590	4,134,101	3,565,933
Rapeseed for the week	2,319	83,012	21,958
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th November	3,212,610	4,050,381	1,604,917
Gingellyseed for the week		32,715	23,251
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th November	960,026	1,267,997	1,052,016

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

Page.
1-2 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
3-4 THE WEEK.
5 Wedding at Aurungabad.—Detention of H. M.'s Mails at Aden.—Indian Crop

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

News received from Hiroshima states that the first Japanese army has arrived within forty miles of Moukden.

OPINION OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.

The Russian papers, in discussing the present situation in the East, re-affirm the necessity for insisting upon the maintenance of the neutrality and independence of Corea.

The *Novo Vremya* says that Japan is becoming a menacing a factor as ever China was.

HERR DETRING'S MISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The reason for the failure of the Detring Mission stated to be that the Japanese Ministers refused to recognize Herr Detring as he was not appointed by the Chinese Government, but only accredited by the Viceroy Li Hung Chang.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 30.

The s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 23rd inst., left here, at 1-30 a.m., to-day, for Bombay.

WAZIRISTAN DISTURBANCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

Sir William Lockhart arrived at Dera Ismail Khan, and assumes the command of the Waziristan delimitation escort; and the reserve brigade of the latter becomes the second brigade of the Waziristan Field Force should an expedition become necessary.

Mullah Powindah is doing his utmost to persuade the tribesmen to join in the attack on the British camp before we can send an expedition against them; but so far divided counsels prevail. The Mullah was at Shekai on the 27th instant, with a following estimated at twelve thousand men. It is believed that the terms offered by Government have been refused by the Mahsuds. Two jirgahs were held, one at Tarwani and the other at Shikari, but the result is not yet known. In anticipation of the attack every precaution is being taken. The sick and wounded being are sent down to Dera Ismail from Wano.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The St. Andrew's dinner was a splendid success. Mr. Allan Arthur, of Messrs. Finlay Muir, was in the chair. Dr. Crombie (croupier) and three hundred guests were present. The Pipers from the Highland Infantry quartered at Fyzabad were present. The usual toasts were given and responded to. The Town Hall was most effectually decorated. The Band of the Sussex Regiment was in attendance. Speeches were eloquently and loudly applauded.

THE PORT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN.

Ten lakhs of the debenture loan of the Bombay Port Trust, in which Rs. 5,000 was paid as commission, is to be free from stamp duty.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Messrs. E. T. Lloyd and J. Crawford have been permitted to resign the Civil Service.

Mr. G. S. T. Harris' services as Engineer have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. J. A. Crawford has been appointed to officiate as Resident, second class, at Beluchistan.

Major I. MacIvor has been appointed to officiate as Resident, third class, at Beluchistan.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph has been appointed as Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, and Mr. R. N. Ray, as Assistant Comptroller.

Mr. G. E. Manisty has been appointed to officiate as first class Accountant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stopford has been appointed to be Assistant Adjutant General, vice Colonel W. H. Saward.

Major W. H. Dick Cunningham has been appointed to be Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major C. F. H. Davidson has been appointed to be Inspector of Gymnasium, Madras.

Commander E. A. Lye, R. I. M., has been granted furlough for one year.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 30.

The prize-distribution took place to-day on the Range. General Blundell, before giving away the prizes, said that he would give a message sent by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. As he was leaving for Bombay his Excellency said that he was sorry that he had not been able to be with them on the prize day. General Blundell said he was sure he expressed the feelings of all in saying how sorry they were that his Excellency had not been able to attend, especially as indisposition prevented his doing so. The meeting just concluded was very successful, all things having run smoothly. He regretted there had been one case of insubordination. He only alluded to it, because the offender was afterwards allowed through the request of the officer in charge of his party to compete in some team matches. In future no such indulgence would be granted no matter what team the offender belonged to, otherwise the discipline had been excellent. The chief alterations in the meeting this year had been a reduction in the number of prizes and entrance fees for the team matches and an increase of individual prizes. The changes had worked well, more competitors are coming than in any previous meeting. The number of British soldiers and the number of Volunteers had increased, also the native troops' entries. The results of the shooting has been satisfactory, for though the highest scores had in many cases not equalled last year, the shooting on the whole had shown considerable improvement. Black powder had been used. It is hoped next year cordite would be used with the Lee-Metford. The Association still hopes to get back to "the Sisters," but could not say more. Some objections made had to be upheld. The General then impressed on the competitors the necessity for studying the conditions for non-compliance with the conditions that involve disqualification. He offered thanks of the Association to the givers of prizes, to the Commandant of the Camp, to the Staff Officers employed on range duty, and to the Honorary Secretary, Major Bellers, for the excellent manner in which he had organised and carried out all arrangements for the rifle meeting. Wishing the men a good-bye he asked them to muster in a stronger number in the next year's meeting. There was a good gathering, hearty cheers being given at the conclusion for General Blundell.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment:—Captain Knatchbull, Wing Officer, 32nd Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Superintendent Army Schools, during the absence of Captain Chapman on leave, on medical certificate or, until further orders.

With reference to Army Order No. 515, dated 9th November, Lieutenant Ross, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, will remain attached to the 9th Bombay Infantry, for duty as Wing Officer until further orders.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 576 of the 28th November the undermentioned Second Lieutenants of the Unattached List will on arrival in India, be attached for duty in British regiments specified:—To the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—N.B. Anderson, C. E. B. Robinson, and H. E. Browne; to 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry.—R. T. D. Leith, A. G. M. Hog.

Captain Cashel, K. O. Y. L. I., will be attached to the Military Accounts Department, from the 10th proximo.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, India, it is notified that the undermentioned officer, Army Medical Staff, expected from England for duty in India, has been posted to the Bombay Command:—Surgeon-Major Rowney in succession to Surgeon-Captain Thacker.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer, Bombay, Unattached List, has been awarded the silver medal with gratuity for long service and good conduct.—Corporal William Sharp, H. E. the Governor's Band.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—Royal Horse Artillery L Battery—Captain the Honourable Vereker, to remain in England, from 5th November to 4th March, on recommendation of the Medical Board, in extension of leave.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Major Wynyard, 44th Field Battery, in England, for two months, on urgent private affairs.

A POLO ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 30.

In the polo match played to-day between the Cheshires and Belgaum station, Colonel Sheringham fell, breaking his leg.

TEH LAHORE DURBAR.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

The following was the Viceroy's important speech to the assembled Princes and Durbarees on Friday:—Princes, Chiefs and Sardars,—It has, I think, been said that in meeting here to-day we renew a practice of a former generation. It is not unnatural that means and minds should turn to a proposal to hold a durbar in this city, made more than thirty years ago, but was not carried out under circumstances deeply affecting myself, which I am touched to find is remembered in many parts of the country. The time has not yet come to set aside as of no account the martial instincts of a race journeying round the frontier and examining forts erected for the defence at great cost, which is now well nigh complete. I could not but think there was only one thing more required to make the positions impregnable—that was brave men. We have seen yesterday the fine Regiments of the Imperial Service Troops, which the Princes and Chiefs of the Punjab raised for the avowed purpose of testifying to the world their determination to make common cause with us in the defence of the Empire. It will be a pleasing duty to report to her Majesty, knowing as I do how sincerely she appreciates such proofs of loyal devotion from the Princes and Chiefs of India, the gallant bearing of the troops seen here. One word of caution I may add. We seek to be strong that we may be at peace, we have no ambition of conquest, no desire to extend our boundaries, no other wish but to cultivate friendship with our neighbours. From the recent speech of the Prime Minister of England it is learned with reason and hope that the time is approaching when all risk of clashing Russian and British interests in Asia be obviated. I venture to say no more welcome intelligence could be conveyed to a lover of India than this. We have a great advantage in having a firm friend and ally in the Ruler of Afghanistan. His Highness the Amir, whose recovery from his late illness all hailed with pleasure has honourably recognised the obligations of the treaty consummated last year. Difficulties of the undefended frontier have already been removed in part, and will we hope be soon entirely swept away by the efforts of Afghan and British officers working on terms of most complete amity. Our aim and ambition is to regulate relations with the brave undisciplined inhabitants of the hills on the Western border as at the same time to ensure peace and security of life and property upon which the treaty obligations are based, and the dictates of humanity compel us to insist and leave to them the entire occupation of their country and the fullest measure of autonomy and a most complete liberty in their internal affairs to follow their tribal customs. We need not say with how much regret we have seen clouds arise in Waziristan and darken the prospect, but we trust they will roll away. I can safely assert on behalf of the Government of India that, though they will not allow any obstacle to prevent their pushing on to the goal and establishing as they intend to do peace and order on this part of the frontier they will not deviate from the profession I have just made. They will not be turned aside by a desire for retaliation, but maintain the set purpose of securing by peaceful means if at all possible one of the last links in the chain of friendly peoples. I do not think this is the policy we follow on the Punjab frontier alone. In the extreme West and extreme East we are sending out commissions with a view of determining with Persia and France the sphere of our influence and removing a possible cause of quarrel. Conventions have been recently concluded with China to provide for a settlement of the frontier of Burma, and promotion of the trade by uniting the telegraphic systems of the two countries. The respect which has been shown for the conditions, especially in the matter of intercourse which our neighbours consider essential for the maintenance of their independence, even though to our eyes may seem unnecessary to bear fruit, in the convention for the purpose of opening up trade with Tibet and in a thoroughly cordial understanding with our gallant allies in Nepal. The fact is this might well be termed the era of delimitation as all over the world nations are settling disputed boundaries, so are we in India in the hope that before many years have passed we may see our boundaries fixed from the Persian Gulf to the Malay Peninsula. It is a process which if carried out successfully must make for peace, and all present will join me in the earnest hope that the fair prospect which has been laid before you will remain unobscured. If this be so how are we to use our opportunities. Speaking generally the prosperity of the country is increased (1) by making available latent resources which it naturally possesses, (2) by giving security to every man for the just share in the products of the earth or products of industry; (3) by every steps forward in civilisation by the banishment of ignorance by means of education, of lawlessness and crime by a firm and impartial administration of the wise and just laws. In considering the development of a country like this we naturally look first to the condition of agriculture. In the Punjab the area under cultivation has increased since 1863 from 16,800,000 acres to 26,700,000 acres. No one can doubt the importance of this increase, which improves the resources of the province and the revenues of Government. If I were to ask how our increase has been obtained the answer is not far to seek. Irrigation is of the first importance to cultivation in conditions that prevail in this country. But if irrigation is the first thing needful, the true value of the crops it enables men to reap, will not be realized if it cannot reach the markets. Metalled roads have been constructed in all parts of the province. But we look to railways as the chief instrument of progress in this respect. The mileage now is extensive. Soon I hope it to be further augmented. Nor do I think any one will deny that in the protection of rights of individuals from violence or aggression an advance has been made and a greater feeling of security engendered both by prudent legislation and the establishment of courts of justice is open to all. I am glad to find that the spirit of co-op ration is gaining ground in religious matters. I also welcome this spirit because I feel it provides the best chance of fair, honourable, and permanent solution of difficulties satisfactory to both sides. It is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that there are still questions of great importance affecting the conditions of land held and in the position of cultivators that demand solution. These are evils which follow close in train. The increasing population and the increasing demands for the application of capital to land which unless regulated and restrained would cripple the resources of men struggling to preserve their independence and tend to bring the existence of undesirable relations between owners and occupiers. Be assured Government will approach these questions with sympathy as well as caution. No Government can afford to view with indifference the embarrassment of a class of men who in the Punjab often proved the backbone of the state in peace and war. I should have wished to speak of the civilising results of education, but I shall find another opportunity. I desire now to say a few words to connect the lessons of the past with the duties of the future. I wish to associate you, Princes and Chiefs, with the British Government in this matter. The British Government should be proud to base their claim to the loyalty of the people of India on the justice, purity, and benevolence of the administration. It used to be said that it was a fierce light which beat upon a throne beats now on every act of every ruler. I am no foe to criticism, and though I think some criticism to which the Government of India are subjected is ill-judged, perhaps they are ignorant and prejudiced. I have to tell you that, however you despise dishonest and abusive language you must not look to escape honest and fair criticism in the pursuit of pleasure instead of duty. The expenditure on self-indulgence of the revenues that ought to be devoted to public advantage and the neglect of the opportunities which high position, ancient lineage, and great wealth give will not in these days escape observation, but will bring with them their own punishment in public reprobation, which I am bound to say they will deserve. I am glad to know that amongst the Chiefs of the Punjab there are those who have recognised their responsibilities, and in the management of their states have shown an example from which any of us might take a lesson, and I trust the good seed they have sown will bear fruit. Princes and Chiefs, I am not here to call you to deeds of arms but to invite you to a contest in which you have not to overcome a single rival but to march yourselves against the whole world. You start with many advantages of a country with marked fertility, an energetic and industrious population and personal prestige with peace abroad and at home. Will you fail to respond to the summons. I have done my duty as the representative of the Queen-Empress in placing before you strongly as I can the obligation which lies upon you to dare and to achieve the same triumph of peace that elsewhere characterise her Majesty's glorious reign.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	103 3-8
3 per cent. Reduc	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 3-16
Bar Silver	28½

The sum of about £250,000. has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £35,000,000, unchanged; public deposits, £5,600,000, increase, £200,000; other deposits £25,200,000, decrease, £600,000; other securities, £18,400,000, decrease, £200,000; notes and gold £26,700,000, unchanged. The Bank's Reserve is, 65 per cent. of the Liabilities

PICTURES AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

THERE is nothing that gives a vaster impression of the world than the constant and undiminished production of pictures. Where do they all come from—where do they all go to? One would think that enough have already been painted to hang, not only on the walls of the civilized universe, but the wigwams of the Indians, the tents of the Arabs, and the wattled huts of the Australasian braves. But still the painters go on painting. At the Royal Institute in Picadilly the winter picture show devoted to artists in oil-colours is now open, and as far as one can judge in this early stage of its existence, it is doing as much in the transfer of pictures as if there were not hundreds of rivals—Fine Art Societies, Barbizon School agents, New and Old Galleries, all around eager to entrap, or entice, or enthral the unwary stranger into the purchase of a picture for which he has no space.

***

This season there seems to be more ambitious work than heretofore. There are more better portraits, and the pot-boiler is not so much in evidence—not that the pot-boiler element ought to be despised. One often sees clever work in the little impression dashed off in a day, than in the seriously studied picture that takes years. It is the pot-boiler that ponders to the sickly taste of the British public—the titbits the slobbering infants and puppies, the cats in hampers, and ducklings battling with black beetles that make one's soul revolt against the minor painters' art. If he cannot find something better to do than cats, dogs, ducks, black beetles, and lumpish infants, of which the world has already its full complement in real life, he should go back to the soil and grow cabbages. There is always a demand for every kind of cabbage.

***

An interesting picture by Edgar Bundy, R.I.M., is called the "Love Philtre." A girl with a troubled face stands in the foreground, while the draught which is to win her the love she covets is being compounded by an old magician over his furnace. There is fine colour on the old man's face, and his surrounding phials, crucibles, and mystic impedimenta. The girl, too, is majestic and dignified in spite of the compromising part she is playing; but I fancy that under such circumstances she would naturally look towards her fellow-conspirator, and watch his movements instead of being turned, as Mr. Bundy shows her, with abstracted face to the spectator.

***

Frank Brangwyn's "Trade on the Beach" is another striking picture. Since his conversion from the cold Newlyn Greys to the warmth of Oriental golden reds and browns, Mr. Brangwyn has been more puzzling than pleasing to the average mind. To make out what he meant by his gorgeous crazy patchwork was beyond most people's capacity. It was like trying to trace the subject figure in the broken-up colour of one of those mediæval stained glass windows which are made out of many fragments put together to make a harmonious whole without regard for the original motive. "Trade on the Beach," a couple of picturesque Arabs making a deal in some rich-coloured drapery, is quite as brilliant—Mr. Brangwyn's usual work, but less audacious in the handling, and consequently more intelligible.

***

There is great feeling for child-form—a rare and unattainable quality in St. George Hare's picture of a chubby baby girl playing with Swiss unpainted toy wood animals. The whitefrocked flax-headed child, the fat pink little hands, the blue-gowned doll, and the light wood cows and horses all making a delicate pretty scheme of colour which suits the subject. Another picture by the same artist, a girl in the fashionable cornflower blue tint, and framed in masses of cornflower, shows the same appreciation of colour harmony. If anything, Mr. Hare's tones are too pure in his third picture, a group of boys and girls chasing soap bubbles in a white raftered garret—the little diaphanous figures suggesting a fairy revel rather than the romping of healthy humpish country children.

***

Mr. T. B. Kennington's gay, audacious, laughing-eyed Pierrette is a painting of the type which is usually classified as French. The English School has rarely the courage and the quickness to catch the face all smiles. It hardly ever goes further than a simper. But Mr. Kennington's girl is radiant with fun. Her twinkling eyes, her pretty row of teeth, her dimples, are all bursting with laughter; and even though we may feel that her jollity is a little un-English and robustly coarse, we cannot help admiring her liveliness and her impudent humour.

***

"Hush" is another expressive picture by Mr. Kennington. A lady stands in front of a *portiere* which she has slightly drawn back, so as to expose to view a pair of lovers engrossed in each other's confidences, and unconscious of the woman with the smile on her lips and in her eyes who is betraying them to the public. The figure of the pretty traitress is very fascinating, and the attitude natural—one hand holds the curtain and the other is raised to enforce silence, so that we may hear the billing and cooing of the lover—a shabby trick, the world of sweethearts will say—but intensely human.

***

Amongst the women Mrs. Ernest Normand (Henrietta Ray) is most to the fore with her "Pandora"—a graceful life size figure of the goddess in the act of opening the casket which brought all the ills and troubles on the human race. "Pandora" is a figure of the Sir Frederick Leighton type—large, graceful, and dignified, but a marble woman—not a human being with healthy life and vibrating pulses, and consequently rather more of a decorative study than an interesting piece of painting.

***

Mr. Lucien Davis, who is so clever in hitting off attitudes of groups of tennis-players, etc., shows a large picture of a lady and her dog at a garden gate, both looking towards the owner for permission to enter. But though the figures are expressive, the picture is not altogether pleasing. The lines of the form are poor and thin—a result, no doubt, that comes from the habit of working at the small black and white illustrations, which are necessarily simplified and robbed of much of their beauty in order to make re-production possible.

***

Miss Anna Nordgen's "Day Dreams,"—a quaint peasant girl sitting with folded hands besides a kitchen fire—is a nice example of her work—severe, simple, quiet in tone—a picture full of negative virtues and wanting positive faults—a study of life with the vivacity left out—a study of fire with the warmth gone out. Such day dreams are perhaps true, but they are very depressing.

***

"Eva," by Solomon J. Solomon—a fragile pretty girl with a delicate sweet face—is quite different from his usual work, which gives the effect of being dashed off impatiously according to the spirit of the moment. "Eva" is, on the contrary, carefully and thoughtfully put in. Her face is softly rounded, her lace collar is carefully finished. She is very dainty and very fresh—altogether a typical English Eva.

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New England Evangeline in Puritan cap and kerchief grey gown and apron, and an armful of white lilies, is contributed by Miss Ethel Wright who is so successful in her schemes of delicate whites and greys. Last year her Pierrot took every one's fancy at the Academy. Evangeline is not quite up to the standard of some of Miss Wright's work. There is a want of roundness in her drawing—a want of depth in her tone. Nevertheless, her Evangeline is very sweet and fetching.

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"Orpheus and Eurydice" is the classic title of a picture whose originals are a pair of Cockney lovers strolling along the gas-lighted embankment. Instead of the lyre "strung with poet's sinews" Orpheus up-to-date has a concertina with which he is making the music that is pleasant to the soul of his Eurydice, though probably execrable in the ears of the aristocratic inhabitants of the Old Clock House or Garden Corner Site Street. The picture is by T. Graham, H.R.S.A., M., who is to be congratulated for his clever treatment of what might have been an odiously vulgar subject.

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Realism is very admirable in art, but it can be carried too far. The limit is passed, I think, by the artist who painted a mer-maid or mer-woman nursing a mer-child while the eldest hope of the family, a young mer-man of about seven summers disports after the manner of boy children in the surf close by. I daresay he thought it lovely to put a wealth of maternal love into the attitude of the devoted mother. But it was funny—very funny; for what authority had he to go upon in making her the human instead of the fishy parent of a shoal of sardine-like youngsters.

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One corner of the East Gallery is devoted with a good nature that does the members of the Royal Institute infinite credit, to a variety of subjects that it would take a more than ordinary catholic taste to admire. A portrait of hot water can, a boy at his music lesson, a garden of crude green-painted trees, a thick-set undraped female bathing a similarly thickset child in the sea, an impressionist sketch of an entr'acte, suggestive, but woefully sketchey, and various other things more or less deserving of notice, occupied a part of the wall space that might have been better filled with the members' sketches. Many of the Institute are workers in black and white, and their studies would be interesting and instructive.

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Pleasanter than most of the pictures that I have noticed, are the little bits of seashore and landscape, of foreign cottage interiors and vineyards, that are reminiscences of summer holidays. But these are not described easily, so they must be overlooked. They form the best part of the exhibition, naturally, for England has always been the home of landscape painting.

THE UNDERTAKERS.

[BY RUDYARD KIPLING.]

II.

"FROM the insides of this boat they were taking out great pieces of white stuff, which in a little while turned to water. Much split off and fell about on the shore, and the rest they swiftly put into a house with thick walls. But a boatman, who laughed, took a piece no larger than a small dog and threw it to me. I—all my people—swallow without reflection, and that piece I swallowed as is our custom. Immediately I was afflicted with an excessive cold that, beginning in my crop, ran down to the extreme end of my toes, and deprived me even of speech, while the boatmen laughed at me. Never have I felt such cold. I danced in my grief and amazement till I could recover my breath, and then I danced and cried out against the falseness of this world; and the boatmen derided me till they fell down. The chief wonder of the matter, setting aside that marvellous coldness, was that there was nothing at all in my crop when I had finished my lamentings!"

The adjutant had done his very best to describe his feelings after swallowing a seven-pound lump of ice off an American ice ship, in the days before Calcutta made her ice by machinery; but, as he did not know what ice was, and as the *mugger* and the jackal knew rather less, the tale missed fire.

"Anything," said the *mugger*, shutting his left eye again—"*anything* is possible that comes out of a boat thrice the size of Mugger-Ghaut. My village is not a small one."

There was a whistle overhead on the bridge, and the Delhi Mail slid across, all the carriages gleaming with light, and the shadows faithfully following along the river. It clanked away into the dark again; but the *mugger* and the jackal were so well used to it that they never turned their heads.

"Is that anything less wonderful than a boat thrice the size of Mugger-Ghaut?" said the bird, looking up.

"I saw that built, child. Stone by stone I saw the bridge-piers rise, and when the men fell off (they were wondrous sure-footed for the most part—but *when* they fell) I was ready. After the first pier was made they never thought to look down the stream for the body to burn. There, again, I saved much trouble. There was nothing strange in the building of the bridge," said the *mugger*.

"But that which goes across, pulling the roofed carts! That is strange," the adjutant repeated.

"It is, past any doubt, a new breed of bullock. Some day it will not be able to keep its foothold up yonder, and will fall as the men did. The old *mugger* will then be ready."

The jackal looked at the adjutant, and the adjutant looked at the jackal. If there was one thing they were more certain of than another it was that the engine was everything in the wide world except a bullock. The jackal had watched it time and again from the aloe-hedges by the railway line, and the adjutant had seen engines since the first engine ran in India. But the *mugger* had only looked up at the engine from below, where the brass dome seemed rather like a bullock's hump.

"M—yes, a new kind of bullock," the *mugger* repeated ponderously, to make himself quite sure in his own mind; and "Certainly it is a bullock," said the jackal.

"And again it might be——" began the *mugger* pettishly.

"Certainly—most certainly," said the jackal, without waiting for the other to finish.

"What?" said the *mugger* angrily, for he could feel that the others knew more than he did. "What might it be? I never finished my words. You said it was a bullock."

"It is anything the Protector of the Poor pleases. I am *his* servant—not the servant of the thing that crosses the river."

"Whatever it is, it is white-faced work," said the adjutant. "And, for my own part, I would not choose a place so near to it to lie out upon as this bar is."

"You do not know the English as I do," said the *mugger*. "There was a white-face here when the bridge was built, and he would take a boat in the evenings and shuffle with his feet on the bottom-boards, and whisper: 'Is he here? Is he there? Get me my gun.' I could hear him before I could see him—each sound that he made—creaking and puffing and rattling his gun, up and down the river. As surely as I had picked up one of his workmen, and thus saved great expense in wood for the burning, so surely would he come down to the Ghaut and shout in a loud voice that he would hunt *me*, and rid the river of *me*—the *mugger* of Mugger-Ghaut! Me! Children, I have swum under the bottom of his boat for hour after hour, and heard him fire his gun at logs; and when I was well sure he was wearied, I have risen by his side and snapped my jaws in his face. When the bridge was finished he went away. All the English hunt in that fashion, except when they are hunted."

"Who hunts the white-faces?" said the jackal, excitedly.

"No one now, but I have hunted them in my time."

"I remember a little of that hunting. I was young then," said the adjutant, clattering his beak significantly.

"I was well established here. My village was being builded for the third time, as I remember, when my cousin the *gavial* brought me word of rich waters above Benares. As first I would not go, for my mother, who is a fish-eater, does not always know the good from the bad; but I heard my people talking in the evenings, and what they said made me certain."

"And what did they say?" the jackal asked.

"They said enough to make me, the *mugger* of Mugger-Ghaut, leave water and take to my feet. I went by night, using the littlest streams as they served me; but it was the beginning of the hot weather and all streams were low. I crossed dusty roads; I went through tall grass; I climbed hills in the moonlight. Even rocks did I climb, children—consider this well. I crossed the tail of Sirhind in the waterless, before I could find the set of the little rivers that flow Gungaward. I was a month's journey from my own people and the river that I know. That was very marvellous!"

"What food by the way?" said the jackal, who kept his soul in his little stomach, and was not a bit impressed by the *mugger's* land travels.

"That which I could find—*cousin*," said the *mugger* slowly, dragging each word.

Now you do not call a man a cousin in India unless you think you can establish some kind of blood-relationship, and as it is only in old fairy-tales that the *mugger* ever marries a jackal, the jackal knew for what reason he had been suddenly lifted into the *mugger's* family circle. If they had been alone he would not have cared, but the adjutant's eyes twinkled with mirth at the ugly jest.

"Assuredly, father, I might have known," said the jackal. A *mugger* does not care to be called a father of jackals, and the *mugger* of Mugger-Ghaut said as much—and a good deal more which there is no use in repeating—to [illegible] degrees? Moreover, we eat the same [illegible] said it," was the jackal's reply.

That made matters [illegible] worse, for what the jackal hinted at was that the *mugger* must have eaten his food on that land-march, fresh and fresh every day, instead of keeping it by him till it was in a fit and proper condition, as every self-respecting *mugger* and most wild beasts do when they can. Indeed, one of the worst terms of contempt along the river-bed is "eater of fresh meat." It is about as bad as calling a friend a cannibal would be among human beings.

"That food was eaten thirty seasons ago," said the adjutant quietly. "If we talk for thirty seasons more it will never come back. Tell us now what happened when the good waters were reached after thy most wonderful land-journey. If we listened to the howling of every jackal the business of the town would stop, as the saying is."

The *mugger* must have been grateful for the interruption, because he went on with a rush:

"By the Right and Left of Gunga, when I came there never did I see such waters."

"Were they better, then, than the big flood of last season?" said the jackal.

"Better! That flood was no more than comes every few years—a handful of drowned strangers, some chickens, and a duffle bullock in muddy water with cross-currents. But, the season I think of, the river was low, smooth, and even, and, as the *gavial* had warned me, the dead English came down touching each other. I got my girth in that season, my girth and my depth. From Agra, by Etawah and the broad waters by Allahabad——"

"Oh, the eddy that set under the walls of the fort at Allahabad!" said the adjutant. "They came in there like widgeon to the reeds, and round and round they swung—thus!"

He went off into his horrible dance again, while the jackal looked on enviously. He naturally could not remember the year of the Mutiny they were talking about. The *mugger* continued:

"Yes by Allahabad, one lay still in the slack water and let twenty go by to pick one; and, above all, the English were not cumbered with jewellery and nose-rings and anklets as my women are nowadays. To delight in ornaments is to end with a rope for necklace, as the saying is. All the *muggers* of all the rivers grew fat then, but it was my Fate to be fatter than them all. The news was that the English were being hunted into the rivers, and by the Right and Left of Gunga we believed it was true. So far as I went south I believed it to be true, and I went down stream beyond Monghyr and the tombs that look over the river."

"I know that place," said the adjutant. "Since those days Monghyr is a lost city. Very few live there now."

"Thereafter I worked up stream very slowly and lazily, and a little above Monghyr there came down a boatful of white-faces—alive! They were, as I remember, women, lying under a cloth spread over sticks, and crying aloud. There was never a gun fired at us, watchers of the fords, in those days. All the guns were busy elsewhere. We could hear them day and night inland, coming and going as the wind shifted. I rose up full before the boat, because I had never seen white-faces alive, though I knew them well—otherwise. A naked white child kneeled by the side of the boat, and, stooping over, he must needs try to trail his hands in the river. It is a pretty thing to see how a child loves running water. I had fed that day, but there was a little unfilled space within me. Still, it was for sport and not for food that I rose at the child's hands. They were so clear a mark that I did not even look when I closed; and they were so small that though my jaws rang true—I am sure of that—the child drew them up swiftly unhurt. They must have passed between tooth and tooth—those small white hands. I should have caught him crosswise at the elbows, but, as I said, it was only for sport and desire to see new things that I rose at all. They cried out one after another in the boat, and presently I rose again to watch them. The boat was too heavy to push over. They were only women, but he who trusts a woman will walk on duck-weed in a pool, as the saying is: and by the Right and Left of Gunga that is truth!

"Once a woman gave me some dried skin from a fish," said the jackal. "I had hoped to get her baby, but horse-food is better than the kick of a horse, as the saying is. What did thy woman do?"

"She fired at me with a short gun of a kind I have never seen before or since. Five times, one after another" (the *mugger* must have met with an old-fashioned revolver); "and I stayed open-mouthed and gaping, my head in the smoke. Never did I see such a thing. Five times, as swiftly as I wave my tail—thus!"

The jackal, who had been growing more and more interested in the story, had just time to leap back as the tail swung by like a scythe.

"Not before the fifth shot," said the *mugger*, as though he had never dreamed of stunning one of his listeners—"not before the fifth shot did I sink, and I rose in time to hear a thief of a boatman telling all those women that he was most certainly dead. One bullet had gone under a neck-plate of mine. I know not if it is there still, for the reason I cannot turn my head. Look and see, child. It will show my tale is true."

"I?" said the jackal. "Shall an eater of old shoes, a bone-cracker, presume to doubt the word of the Envy of the River? May my tail be bitten off by blind puppies if the shadow of such a thought has crossed my humble mind. The Protector of the Poor has condescended to inform me, his slave, that once in his life he has been wounded by a woman. That is sufficient, and I will tell the tale to all my children, asking for no proof."

"Over-much civility is sometimes no better than over-much discourtesy, for, as the saying is, one can choke a guest with curds. I do *not* desire that any children of thine should know that the *mugger* of Mugger-Ghaut took his only wound from a woman. They will have much else to think of if they get their living as miserably as does their father."

"It is forgotten long ago! It was never said! There never was a white woman! There was no boat! Nothing whatever happened at all."

The jackal waved his brush to show how completely everything was wiped out of his memory, and sat down with an air.

"Indeed, very many things happened," said the *mugger*, beaten in his second attempt that night to get the better of his friend. (Neither bore malice, however. Eat and be eaten was fair law along the river, and the jackal came in for his share of plunder when the *mugger* had finished a meal.) "I left that boat and went up-stream, and, when I had reached Arrah and the back-waters behind it, there were no more dead English. The river was empty for a while. Then came one or two dead, in red coats, not English, but of one kind all—Hindus and Purbeahs—then five and six abreast, and at last, from Arrah to the North beyond Agra, it was as though whole villages had walked into the water. They came out of little creeks one after another, as the logs come down in the rains. When the river rose they rose also in companies from the shoals they had rested upon; and the falling flood, dragged them with it across the fields and through the jungle by the long bair. All night, too, going North, I heard the guns, and by day the shod feet of men crossing fords, and that noise which a heavy cart-wheel makes on sand under water; and every ripple brought more dead. At last even I was afraid, for I said, 'If this happen to men how shall the *mugger* of Mugger-Ghaut escape?' There were boats, too, that came up behind me without sails, burning continually at the cotton-boats some times burn, but never sinking."

"Ah!" said the adjutant. "Boats like those come to Calcutta of the South. They are tall and black, they beat up the water behind them with a tail, and they——"

"Are thrice as big as my village. *My* boats were low and white; they beat up the water on either side of them, and were no larger than the boats of one who speaks truth should be. They made me very afraid, and I left water and went back to this my river, hiding by day and walking by night, when I could not find little streams to help me. I came to my village again, but I did not hope to see any of my people there. Yet they were ploughing and sowing and reaping, and going to and fro in their fields as quietly as their own cattle."

"Was there *still good food* in the river?" said the jackal.

"More than I had any desire for. Even I—and I do not eat mud—even I was tired and, as I remember, a little frightened of this constant coming down of the silent ones. I heard my people say in my village that all the English were dead, but those that came face-down with the current were *not* English, as my people saw. Then my people said that it was best to say nothing at all, but to pay the tax and plough the land. After a long time the river cleared, and those that came down it had been clearly drowned by the floods, as I could well see; and, though it was not at all easy then, to get food, I was heartily glad of it. But little killing here and there is no bad thing—but even the *mugger* is sometimes satisfied, as the saying is."

"Marvellous! Most truly marvellous!" said the jackal. "I am become fat through merely hearing about so much good eating. And afterwards what, if it be permitted to ask, did the Protector of the Poor do?"

"I said to myself—and by the Right and Left of Gunga I locked my jaws on that vow—I said I would never go roving any more. So I lived by the ghaut, very close to my own people, and I watched over them year after year; and they loved me so much that they threw marigold wreaths at my head whenever they saw it lift. Yes, and my Fate has been very kind to me, and the river is good enough to respect my poor and infirm presence; only——"

"No one is all happy from his beak to his tail," said the adjutant, sympathetically. "What does the *mugger* of Mugger-Ghaut need more?"

"That little white child which I did not get," said the *mugger*, with a deep sigh. "He was very small, but I have not forgotten. I am old now, but before I die it is my desire to try one new thing. It is true they are a heavy-footed, noisy, and foolish people, and the sport would be small, but I remember the old days above Benares, and if the child lives he will remember still. It may be he goes up and down the bank of some river, telling how he once passed his hands between the teeth of the *mugger* of Mugger-Ghaut, and lived to make a tale of it. My Fate has been very kind, but that plagues me sometimes in my dreams—the thought of the little white child in the bows of that boat." He yawned, and closed his jaws. "And now I will rest—and think. Keep silent, my children, and respect the aged."

He turned stiffly, and shuffled to the top of the sand-bar, while the jackal drew back with the adjutant to the shelter of a tree stranded on the end nearest the railway-bridge.

"That was a pleasant and profitable life," he grinned, looking up inquiringly at the bird who towered above him. "Add not once, mark you, did he think fit to tell me where a morsel might have been left along the banks. Yet I have told *him* a hundred times of good things wallowing down-stream. How true is the saying, 'All the world forgets the jackal and the barber when the news has been told!' Now he is going to sleep. *Arrah!*"

"How can a jackal hunt with a *mugger*," said the adjutant, coolly. "Big thief and little thief; it is easy to say who gets the pickings."

The jackal turned, whining impatiently, and was going to curl himself up under the tree-trunk, when he suddenly cowered, and looked up through the draggled branches at the bridge almost above his head.

"What now?" said the adjutant, opening his wings uneasily.

"Wait till we see. The wind blows from us to them, but they are not looking for us—those two men."

"Men, is it? My office protects me. All India knows I am holy." The adjutant, being a first-class scavenger, is allowed to go where he pleases, and so this one never flinched.

"I am not worth a blow from anything greater than an old shoe," said the jackal, and listened again. "Hark to that foot

the best years of our life. (Cheers.) All of us have done good work, made good friends, and received at least our deserts. When the time comes for us to leave the land we now live in, I cannot help thinking that most of us will leave it with regret, having had our full share of those mingled joys and sorrows which in all ages and in all countries have been the appointed lot of mankind. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with great *eclat*, the company singing "Rule Britannia."

THE ENVY OF ALL NATIONS.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Waters, who was received with cheers, proposed "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew." He said: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—On occasions such as this it is customary to drink to the pious memory of our patron saint, St. Andrew. It is but becoming that we should do so, for are we not the envy of all nations? And this is doubtless owing to the fact that St. Andrew has blessed us with a benediction, the far-reaching effects of which must account for the commanding place we occupy in the realms of letters of science and of commerce, and the altogether disproportionate and predominant share we hold in the government of the world's affairs. It would seem that St. Andrew achieved so much for us by endowing us with his own characteristics which, as is well-known, were high integrity, unobtrusiveness, and modesty. It is thus that but little notice is taken of St. Andrew in holy writ, and thus that his votaries quietly pass on ahead in the race of life. The patron saint saw in the Ultimathule a wild and savage people of no mean potentialities, and at once set to work in their behalf, and in due course they rose to that high level of intellectual—and let me add—moral excellence, which it must be gratifying to him to perceive they have since ever and anon maintained. When it became desirable in the interest of the three countries that the King of Scotland should also be the additional sovereign ruler of England and Ireland, it is but reasonable to suppose that St. Andrew became the auxtais or paramount saint of the United Kingdom, taking the subsidiary St. George and St. Patrick under his protection. And I am proud to think that it has been left by historians for me to point out that this was the real reason of that multiplied and lasting prosperity, which was the outcome of the annexation of England and Ireland to Scotland. We thus see how it is not what we seldom or never hear of in dinners to St. George or St. Patrick, and how it has become the proud privilege, the honour, and the pleasure of Scotchmen to entertain their English and Irish friends on this annual occasion. It is no mythical or shadowy tradition, it is firmly fixed in our belief, that though St. Andrew never reached the land, which he has taken under his kindly and watchful care, and blessed with the wealthiest endowment of all that is good, yet his bones were washed ashore on the coast of the ancient kingdom of Fife, at a sacred spot, which has ever since borne his name, and been for long a celebrated seat of learning. Though Scotland doubtless has the largest share in the consideration of St. Andrew, yet his aid is invoked (and we may be sure not in vain) by the people of some other cities, notably Russia, and in the recent union of a beauteous princess with the blood of the Bruce in her veins to the Czar of all the Russias, we can surely see that the hand of St. Andrew has been at work. We rejoice that ours is a saint of no minor magnitude, but of the first apostolic rank, and, in grateful and reverent acknowledgment of all that we owe St. Andrew, let us drink in solemn and devoted silence to his pious memory. (Loud applause.)

"The Literature of Scotland" was the toast Dr. Peterson was called upon to propose, and he did so in felicitous language. He said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to give the next toast on the programme before you, the Literature of Scotland. And apart from a certain diffidence about speaking at all that is natural to me, I cannot honestly say that the honourable task to which the Committee have called me is an embarrassing one. For he must indeed be dull of soul, shall I say he no Scotchman, whom such a theme cannot make for the moment eloquent. I shall not tax your patience long, and shall hope not to weary you, while I say why, as I think, the books of Scotland should be remembered to-night, and some faint acknowledgment given to the honour, the genius and the love, which Scotland has ever in her heart for the men who gave her those books. I do not ask you to traverse with me the whole field of Scottish Literature. On another occasion it might be a pleasing task to do that; and to show that whether you look to poetry, the quintessence and the flower of literature, or to history, or to philosophy, or to any other branch of the subject, Scotland is in the front, illustrious in the ranks of letters as she has ever been in the ranks of war. But my theme to-night is a much simpler one. I have not to speak of what books are to men, but of what Scotch books are to the Scotch more especially the Scot abroad. And here you will permit me to draw from my own experience. I am, Gentlemen, as I doubt not you also are not a little proud of the fact that I am by residence a citizen of this fair town, a town which I believe is destined to be a monument for ever of English pluck in the making (the word English, believe me, includes Scotch, and is not to be idly disowned by us who are of the same blood as Milton and Shakespear) of English pluck in the making, and of those qualities in the Anglo-Saxon race whichbid fair to make India a first example of that life in concord under equal laws to which as many hopes, as sympathies, the whole world is slowly tending. But proud as I am of Bombay we can never forget that we live in it as exiles from our native land. I say that in the many long years I have passed in Bombay there has been [illegible] have not been at one time or another [illegible] and threefold, by visions that grow [illegible] the greenfields, and the blue

[illegible] smiling on the misty Island
[illegible] rides us, and a world of seas,
But still our hearts are Highland,
And we in visions see the Hebrides.

Now it is a little bay in the Shetlands every stone of which I know. Now some lane at Aberfeldy or Dunblane, along which I walked with the friends, of my youth, unforgotten as the scenes themselves are. Most of all do I love to wander in spirit down the Bridges and along that Imperial street; or to stand where Lord Marmion halted, and gaze, across the valley, on

"the height
Where the huge Castle holds its state,
And all the sogeа sloped down,
Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky,
Piled deep and massy, close and high.
Mine own romantic town!"

Gentlemen of the dreams. But the dreams a man can conjure up at will, and that between him and the sordid cares of life, are among the possessions that are more precious than silver and gold. And now my question is answered and my speech is ended. Some of us may never see bonnie Scotland again. But all of us have in the books we love a ready entrance into the land that is a very far off. It is a door that stands ever open, and all that may come. Should we not remember to-night the men who gave us this precious possession. They did it with their life's work and their heart's blood. We take their gifts as we take the air we breathe and the food we eat. But we are not in our hearts ungrateful, for the gift, and to-night we would solemnly revere the givers. Let us lift up our hearts to them as they range themselves proudly under the banner of him whom the world ranks with her very first poets, and that other who is Scotland's peculiar glory. Let us pause for a moment to distinguish him whom Scott mourned; who raised himself from his bed of death on

"A distant and a fatal shore,"

to cry with his last breath,

"My name is little Jock Elliott,
And wha daur meddle wi me."

His heart was in Scotland then as our hearts are now. Let us fill a bumper, and drink in all love and honour to the Literature of Scotland and the undying memory of Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott. Gentlemen Burns and Scott in Scotland for ever. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. M. Stewart in a humorous speech proposed "the Lasses," a toast to which Mr. J. H. Symington responded, remarking that he yielded to no one not even his friend who proposed the toast in his sense of appreciation and affection for the other sex. (Laughter and cheers.) In his opinion the lasses of Scotland were better and cleverer and bonnier than any other—(more so)—and he had no sympathy with the fast and blatant throng known as the new woman. (Cheers.)

SPEECH BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SCOTCH NOBILITY.

Lord Colin Campbell, who was warmly cheered on rising to propose "the Land o' Cakes," after referring to the eloquent speech of Professe Peterser, and urging that in future the Scotchmen of Bombay should have the courage "to look a haggis in the face" every St. Andrew's Day, said: It is well to—preserve the memory of our beloved land. We come here in no spirit of self-exaltation. We are assembled here to revive our associations with a land which has made an indelible mark in history. Mr. Gladstone once, whether it was at his opponents alleged, in a moment of exultation which deprived him temporarily of the faculty of discrimination, in which he is not often wanting, or as the better opinion was, from a desire to bestow a compliment on his country, ascribed the words of "Lady Nairn's song the Land o' the Leal" to the "Land o' Cakes." We dispersed ourselves to our several corps of volunteers, and swallowed it all until some Gaelic Jingo wrote to the papers to point out that when as the writer of that poem had written of Heaven if Mr. Gladstone had his way in Scotland it would become a very different place. But, gentlemen, it does not signify. True it is that it has proved a thousand times to be the "Land o' the Leal." Here in Bombay we are proud to remember that one of the brightest names in that long roll of distinguished men who have served their country in India,—I mean Sir John Malcolm and Mountstuart Elphinstone—came from the old country, the one from the land of Burns,—if I mistake not—and the other from Edinburgh. Of one it was said by Canning that the story of his life was the story of British glory in India. Of the other, when he turned his face home-wards, it was said—I believe with absolute truth—that no servant of the Crown was more deeply loved and reverenced. And true it certainly is that it is the land to which many a loyal and gallant heart has turned his thoughts in the supreme moments of death and victory. I think of that gallant Cameron of the 92nd Highlanders, who falling desperately wounded on the field of Quatre Bras, lived to express the hope that the country would believe that he had served his King fully, and then, turning to a piper, ordered him to play a pibroch in order that old Scotland might be brought nearer to him in his last moments. There is a profound pathos in that story, but it illustrates a sentiment which has shown conspicuously on many a battle-field for well-nigh a century and a half. I think of that figure on the right of the line of the 79th Highlanders at Waterloo, playing as calmly as if he were on parade, while the French Cavalry swept along the line and the thunder of the horses' hoofs and the clash of bayonet and sabre mingled with that martial music. I think of that scene, nearer to us in time and space, when that gallant regiment, the 93rd Highlanders, burst into the Secunderbagh with their pipers playing the Highland charge "on wi' the Tartan." Somehow historical circumstances have combined to bring into strong relief this passionate love of country shown by the Highlander. I remember hearing a story not long ago of a Highland laird of my own county. When a boy he recollected seeing many of his father's tenants depart for America. They had been living a hand-to-mouth existence in one of the least fertile parts of Kintyre. But they left that scene of penury and want with many tears and much lamentation, and his heart grieved for them. Not long afterwards he succeeded to his father's estates, and when he came of age the first thing he did was to go and see those people on the other side of the Atlantic. He found them a prosperous and wealthy community. They invited him to a public dinner with all the old Highland hospitality, and they drank his health. In returning thanks he told them how grieved and vexed he had been to see them go, but he said, "When I see what has been the result: when I see your prosperity and success here: I cannot regret my father's action." When he had finished one of them rose and said: "Laird, will ye let us go, back?" I remember an old grace of the Highlanders said to have run thus.—"O Lord gie us yavers of whusky, chawders o' snuff, tons of tobacco and a bread and a cheese as big as the hull of Ben Nevis, and may our children's children be lairds and ladies to the latest generation." But no prosperity abroad can make them cease to pine for the heather and the bracken.

THE UNITY OF THE SCOTCH.

We hail from a land in which the streams of Norman, of Saxon, of Norse and of Celtic blood have united in one river. We are a united people, and the same cannot be said of us. We have no longer any invidious distinctions. We are *Scotsman*: not Highlanders or Lowlanders. We make no inquiry whether a man wears the kilt or trousers. We don't much care what *tartan* he wears. Your home may be in Edinburgh, in "auld Reekie"—that stately, sombre, solemn city set upon a hill whose chequered history is the most picturesque and romantic of any in the world, the delight of the poet, the historian, and the antiquarian. Or your home may be across the water in that "Kingdom of Fife" which James VI. compared to a Scottish plaid hemmed with pearls, and you may have been brought up, as I was, in the city and university called after our patron Saint, the seat of learning and the home of all true science—to wit, *Golf!* (Laughter and cheers.) Or your home may be in busy *Dundee*,—(renewed applause)—a city which shows what Scottish brains and industry can achieve, and whose only fault is that it bullies St. Andrews, at least, so I am told. Or your home may be in the second city of the Empire whose glory and pre-eminence used to be once distinguished in the homely and now forgotten saying, "Glasgow people, Greenock folk, but Paisley bodies." Or it may rest on the pastoral slopes of the Cheviots, or north and south of the Grampians, or lie between the Solway and the Clyde, the Pentland Firth and Berwick; or, like mine, on the verge of the Atlantic, within sight of Schiehallion Ben Cruachan, Ben More, Bed Buie and Ben Lomond, or amongst "the isles and islets gay which guard Fraued Staffa round." But wherever it may be, around their ancient hearths that sentiment unites us, and if we'll tak a cup of kindness yet for *auld lang syne*." Words worth in one of his most beautiful sonnets has sung of the two voices—"one is of the sea, one of the mountains, each a mighty voice; and nowhere is the music of those voices more sublime than in the land of Walter Scott and Burns. Alas! Scotland is suffering from a railway mania, and the locomotive now puffs and shrieks where a year ago you heard only the sound of waters, the roaring of the stag and the crowing of the grouse. One would have thought that at least one might get away and be alone at the top of Ben Nevis; but they say they are going to make one to the very summit. But though we "canna thole" all this, let us rejoice that dear old Scotland is year by year becoming better known, more appreciated, and more visited by our countrymen and countrywomen on the other side of the Border. (Loud applause.)

THE GUESTS.

Mr. J. Steven in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said: In asking you to drink to the health of our guests I beg you will not forget our absent friends, who are unfortunately too numerous. Amongst these there is one to whom I may briefly allude—his Excellency the Governor, who is prevented by affairs of State from joining our gathering this evening. I am not to presume to speak of his Excellency's many virtues as Governor of this Presidency, but I may be allowed to express our regret—a feeling which is, I believe, shared by us all—that his term of office is so rapidly drawing to a close. His geniality as a host and the kindly encouragement which he has always extended to all sportsmen of whatever nationality have endeared him to many hearts in India as elsewhere. So this I hope, gentlemen, I will not inflict you with any further remarks, but call upon you to drink to the health of our guests and absent friends with Highland honours. (Applause.)

Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, in replying to the toast said that although he and the gentlemen for whom he was responding were known among Scotchmen as Saxon puddings—(cheers)—it was a consolation to reflect that Englishmen had been referred to by a great Scotch statesman as constituting the predominant partner in what was at present, and he hoped would continue to be, the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) He felt he ought to apologise for introducing even this shade of politics into that convivial assembly, but he thought he might be allowed to say that he their politics what they might. They would all agree with him when he said he trusted that the red thread of Scotch interest, the silver and the cross of St. Andrew would be bound with the red cross of St. George in that threefold cord which in the words of Holy Writ could not be quickly broken. (Loud cheers.) After referring to the delight experienced by Englishmen and Irishmen in visiting Scotland, Mr. Acworth remarked that they had all heard the Scotch were parsimonious—(cries of "No, no!")—but after partaking of their hospitality that night he could say that if that was a specimen of Scotch parsimony might Heaven preserve him from Scotch luxury, for he thought very few of them however strong their constitution, would survive the ordeal. If any of the guests went there that night needing to be convinced of Scotch generosity, Scotch hospitality, Scotch patriotism, and Scotch eloquence he was sure that not one of them would go away unconvinced. (Loud cheers.)

The health of the chairman having been toasted upon the initiative of Mr. G. W. Moir, the proceedings terminated shortly after midnight.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A PARSEE HIGH-PRIEST.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Bai Shirinbai charged her father-in-law, Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji, a Parsi high-priest, with defamation, came on for hearing, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Dinshah Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Pavri, pleader, for Dastur Jamaspji. The facts of the case have already been reported.

At the outset, Mr. Davar said that he wished to bring to the notice of the court that the case had arisen out of a misunderstanding; and he was glad to say that it had been settled amicably outside the court. He, therefore, applied for permission to withdraw the charge.

The Magistrate was glad to know that the dispute had been amicably settled by the parties through the intervention of friends.

Mr. Pavri said that he had nothing to add to what had fallen from Mr. Davur. He echoed the remark of the court that it was satisfactory that the case had terminated so amicably.

The Magistrate accordingly allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

FOR two years Dr. Adrian Garbini, in Verona, has been studying the developments of sense of colour in infants, and now the "Archivio per l'Antropologia" has published some curious results. During the first days after birth, infants are shy of the light, the sense of which is first developed, then that of sight, and lastly that of colour. During the first month the child begins to love the light, and can distinguish light from darkness. The sense of sight begins to develop in the fifth week of life till the eighteenth month; the child recognises quiet objects first, then slowly-moving objects, and at last, in the fifth month, rapidly-moving objects. During the same months the sense of colour begins to be developed, and continues during the whole of childhood. The child first distinguishes red, then green, yellow, orange, blue, violet, in the order written here, which is connected with the unequal development of the retina. The child has its first impression of red between the sixteenth and twentieth month. Between the twentieth and twenty-fourth month it has the first confused impression of green. During the third year it begins to distinguish yellow. In the fourth year it distinguishes red very well, green and yellow less perfectly, and begins to distinguish orange, blue, and violet. The colours must be full and clear. In the fifth year the child distinguishes the first three colours well, orange and blue with some difficulty, and often mistakes violet for blue. In the sixth year the child begins to distinguish the tenderer shades. The learning of the names of the colours remain fully a year behind the power of distinguishing them. The reason of this is that the learning of the names is a physical proceeding of a higher order than the distinguishing of colour. Children make the more mistakes in the names the shorter the time since they began to learn them, and generally use the expressions most easy to them. For instance—white in the fourth year, red and green in the fifth year, yellow and blue in the sixth year. Sense of colour is still in its first development at the end of a child's sixth year, and among a hundred children of that age two would be found who could not name one colour rightly, and only thirty-five would name the six colours correctly all six colours. Sex has no great influence on the development of sense of colour. It is rather more strongly noticed at an earlier age in boys. But during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years boys can better name red, green, yellow, and orange, and girls blue and violet. The sense of colour can be made more perfect by special practice, but always in the same order as given in the above observations. Among 557 children examined by Dr. Garbini, not one was colour-blind.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN DAVIES, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Intelligence Officer, who has just returned from England on leave, has left on duty for Yunnan with a passport from the Chinese Government.

THE Austrian corvette *Fasana*, Captain Charles Von Adamonie, arrived in Rangoon on Sunday from Penang. She has been cruising to Australia, Samoa and Singapore, and leaves Rangoon on the 5th prozimo for Colombo on her way back to Trieste.

THE *Rangoon Times* reports that a missing pony the property of someone in the city, was found tethered behind the police guard, "his coat beautifully clipped, his mane scientifically hogged, and his tail artfully docked." His new owner was a Rangoon policeman, who, to use our contemporary's words, "said he got the pony at an auction, or raffle, or something of that sort."

SOME time ago, says a Punjab paper, an ingenious Simla correspondent wrote on the outbreak at Simla of a moral disease which he called *Ananiasis*. There seems to be a terrible outbreak of this same *ananiasis Indica* in a certain book on Indian sport just published at home. When we say that the writer relates that fine old crusted yarn about going in pursuit of a snipe and killing a tiger, a bull buffalo and four rhinoceros finishing up with the snipe at last, our readers will agree that the disease is of a type.

THE prospects of the paddy crop in Lower Burma are the reverse of improving, and it is expected that the retail price of rice will rise sixty per cent. a few months hence, causing considerable distress. Already the Burmese complain of the hardness of the times. Perhaps as a consequence, burglaries in Rangoon are again becoming numerous.

THE Production of petroleum at the Yenangyaung fields in Lower Burma is steadily increasing. The latest memorandum on the internal grade of the Province states that the quantities of earth-oil brought down to Rangoon on the Irrawaddy flats during the last four years amounted to 303,331 maunds in 1890-91, 392,372 maunds in 1891-92, 586,260 maunds in 1892-93 and 801,881 maunds in 1893-94.

FROM the 17th to the 23rd instant, 2 Europeans, 12 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 280 Hindus an 1 36 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 342 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the last previous years was 346. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from cholera, 125 from fevers, 38 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhœa and 164 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 39·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 39·8 per 1,000 per annum.

AFTER a surprise like that of the Army Cup last week, writes the Allahabad paper, when every one is asking, "Who is the winner; where on earth did he drop from?" it is certain that some fabulous stories will always get abroad: and of course some wonderful antecedents were discovered on the spur of the moment for Shah III, the hero of the hour. Even our racing correspondent, who is generally as well posted as anyone, related how the pony had been rejected two years ago from the same stable as Bourbon and Octavius, as not fast enough to race, implying that there was an added bitterness in the defeat of the favourite on this account. This, however, is an improvement upon the real story, which gives it quite a wrong colour. What happened was that Colonel Beaver, when on his way home on short leave in 1892, bought four or five ponies from the stables in Bombay, and had them sent up to Dehra. They were exercised there after the ordinary gentle fashion with newly landed animals, in his absence: and on his return in October, when a friend in want of a pony asked him if he could have one, Shah III, was offered to him and accepted, at cost price with the travelling expenses up country. The pony Octavius was offered to another friend, we believe, on the same terms. But both were at the time absolutely untried and unfit to try for racing purposes. The truth is that no one who buys an Arab polo pony newly landed can be absolutely sure that he may not be buying another Blitz. The best judge of Arab horseflesh in the world can only make certain that he is buying good animals: he cannot tell how good they may not turn out.

PERSIA like India has its exchange question. The monetary unit is the kran, which has fallen from 25 to the pound sterling in 1874 to 47 to the pound at the end of last year. Colonel Wilson, Consul-General in the Persian Gulf, writes in regard to the effect of the fall of the foreign trade of Persia: "It would be in vain to deny that the commercial outlook generally is at present far from encouraging. The decline in the value of silver, which appears still unarrested, in curtailing the purchasing power of the country, must injuriously affect the import trade, and the result is perhaps aggravated by the encouragement on the part of certain of the priesthood of a belief among the people that the inevitable rise in prices is due only to an arbitrary enhancement imposed by British traders." It is worth noting in connection with this subject that though the Persian Gulf took 32,000 cwts. of tea (mostly Indian) last year as compared with 30,000 in 1892, the rupee value of the imports fell from over 17 lakhs to 16,76,000.

THE Pushkar fair in Rajputana closed quietly on the 14th instant. About three lakhs of Hindus from different parts of India came to bathe in the sacred tank. Among the visitors were the Maharani of Jhalrapatan, the Maharaja of Kishengarh and his two brothers, the Maharao of Kotah, and the Maharaja of Benares. The latter was received at the Ajmere railway station by the local civil and military officers, and a guard of honour was furnished by the Merwara Battalion. A large number of Raises went to see the Chief of the orthodox and most sacred city of the Hindus, which is also the seat of Sanskrit learning in India, but were disappointed on finding him dressed in semi-English costume, contrary to the religious principles of the strictest Aryans.

CANON AINGER, the New Master of the Temple, preached before a crowded congregation in the Temple Church for the first time since his appointment as Master of the Temple in succession to Dean Vaughan, who retired at the end of June last. Canon Ainger preached from Titus 1, iii., "But hath in due times manifested His word through preaching," and in the course of his sermon enlarged on the importance of the office of preaching. Canon Ainger paid on eloquent tribute to his predecessor. Putting on one side the purely intellectual attainments, the scholarship, the mastery of Greek Testament, the unfailing freshness of thought and treatment, the euphuistic grace, recalling his far-off relative and namesake Henry Vaughan, he spoke of those of yet more excellent gifts, the deep understanding of the human heart, the singular power of reading the conscience, and last, but not least the gift of moderation, ever seeking to avoid extremes, though incurring the penalty, if penalty it were, that all extreme men passed lightly by, and no party journal ever spoke the applauding word. But there was compensation even for the scorn of the religious newspaper in the knowledge that thousands and hundreds of thousands of homely and uncontroversial lives had been purified and affections quickened by the preacher's winged words. Great must be the responsibility of following such a man, though swallowed up in the vaster responsibility of all whose calling it was to be ambassadors of Christ. Referring to the peculiar characteristics of the Temple Church, Canon Ainger said a well-known scholar and thinker, who spoke for the first time from that pulpit a few weeks ago, wrote to him afterwards to say that he had never seen a sight which impressed him so much as the sea of upturned faces which met his gaze when he preached in the Temple Church. Might such a sight be seen for many a year to come.

MR. W. J. C. MILLER, of Richmond, believes that few people are aware that there is in Richmond Park a fine heronry. This is partly because it is often difficult to catch a glimpse of the herons, for their nests are among evergreen trees in a secluded enclosure, and their occupants, at breeding time, sit in stately fashion on or beside their nests. An occasional cry from an unobserved heron sometimes is the visitor's intimation of what the sound comes from. The motions of the herons in the air are described as full of stateliness and grace. Sometimes they are seen mounting in large spirals to a great height; but more often they are observed moving slowly home across the Thames, with neck drawn back and legs stretched at full length behind, to act as a sort of rudder. Some years ago the Richmond Park herons left their usual resting-place for a few years, and built on a large oak, a little way off, inside the edge of the Isabella Plantation; and there, before the leaves came out, the nests could be seen with great ease; but the birds have now all got back to the old heronry.

PARISIAN jewellers are raising an outcry against the sale of second-hand articles of jewellery coming originally from abroad. The French jewellery trade is governed by the law of Brumaire, Year 6 (November, 1798), by which it was made a penal offence to manufacture articles in gold with less than 750 thousandths of the precious metal, or, as we should say, of a lower standard than 18 carats. Silver, by the same edict, must have still less alloy, the maximum amount of alloy in this case being, not one-fouth, but one-fifth. It appears, however, that at the Government pawnbroking establishment of Mont-de-Piete in Paris, foreign articles, some of them of 9 carat, 14 carat, and 15 carat gold, are taken in, and receive an official stamp bearing the letters "E.T.," which is recognised as a guarantee of genuineness when they are afterwards, as often happens, sold by auction. The jewellers contend that only such articles as come up to the requirements of the French law should be so stamped in future. As for the others, they suggest that they should be broken up and sold for the value of the metal.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate was held yesterday afternoon in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier University Hall, Dr. Bhandarker, Vice-Chancellor of the University, in the chair. There was a large attendance of the Fellows, both Europeans and natives. The minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed, the Vice-Chancellor called upon Mr. Rustomji M. Patell to move the amendment of which he had given notice.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Rustomji Patell then moved that the order of business on the agenda paper should be so changed as to enable the Senate to discuss the subjects of vital importance first. "Some of the members had come up from the Mofussil to attend the meeting, and it would be desirable to discuss the important subjects first as that course would also expedite the despatch of the business.

Mr. Shivram Bhandarker seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade was opposed to the motion. He said that the business should be taken up in the usual order of business on the agenda paper. The uncontested items should be first taken up and then the contested items should be discussed on their own merits.

Mr. Rustomji Patell's motion was put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

The Vice-Chancellor then conferred *in absentia* the degree of L. M. & S. (second class) on Geoffrey C. F. Sealy and the degree of B. A. on Khemchand Partabrai Lalvani.

A LADY CANDIDATE FOR LL. B.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, B. A., was allowed to appear at the two LL. B. examinations under the new rules, without presenting the certificates ordinarily required.

PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF VERNACULARS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

The Hon. Mr. Ranade, C. I. E., then proposed that as recommended by the Syndicate, the following word be inserted at the bottom of page 41 of the Calendar, below line 38, before line 39, viz.:—"V.—An essay in an Indian Vernacular or an additional essay in English," and that the following words be inserted above Regulations 15, page 42, 23, page 43, and 32, page 49: "V.—An essay in an Indian Vernacular or an additional essay in English. Hindu and Mahomedan candidates will be required to write an essay in one of the following languages:—Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Urdu and Sindhi; and that all other candidates at these examinations will be required to write an essay in one of the following:—English, Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Urdu, Sindhi, Arabic, Persian, Portuguese, French, German and Italian."

In support of his motion, Mr. Ranade said that it consisted of three parts, although there was only one principle running through them. The subjects had come before them for four or five times in different forms during the last ten years, and it seemed that the question was irrepressible and would come before them again and again till the Senate would recognise that there was a preliminary involved in the consideration of the matter and that they would eventually accord their sanction to it. He would briefly tell them how the subject came before them this time in a new shape, some time back the Reporter of the native press sent an official report lamenting the great indifference and poverty of results which the graduates of the University showed in the way of literary work in their own languages and suggesting certain remedies for the same. The report attracted the attention of the Secretary of State for India, who directed the attention of the Bombay Government to the remarks on the report regarding the great necessity that existed of taking steps by which the growth of vernacular literature and publications of a higher kind might be stimulated, and the energies of graduates were usefully utilised in that direction. The Bombay Government sent over the whole of the correspondence on the subject to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, as the chief Executive Officer, and the subject accordingly came before the Syndicate. The matter was considered by the Syndicate, and the proposition which had commended itself to the majority of the members of the Syndicate was formulated, and it was the one in respect of which the co-operation of the Senate was required. The fact that there existed indifference to vernacular languages on the part of the graduates was denied. It could not also be denied that after thirty years' existence of the University, the proportion of graduates, who devoted themselves to the cultivation of their vernacular languages in the way of writing books or speaking effectively, was gradually becoming less and less. They were also agreed as to the necessity of applying the only remedy, and the only question to be considered was whether the University could do anything in the way of encouraging those studies, and that by the introduction of the vernaculars in the University examinations better results in that direction could be obtained. It appeared to the Senate that some compromise ought to be arrived at in the matter, not as a final resolution, but as a preliminary recognition of a principle and that an attempt should be made with safety without adding any additional burden on those whose interests the Senate were expected to guard. The rules and laws of the University were not inflexible like the laws of the Medes and Persians, whose representatives were strongly represented in that hall, and who were strongly opposed to the introduction of the vernaculars. The subject was proposed to be taken now on analogy with the Matriculation Examination. (1) "Anti-Humbug" or even the "eminent linguist" examiner himself is welcome to believe that because a previous examiner committed an act of irregularity, it is equally open to others to follow the same course! Surely, Sir, it is high time that such indiscretion should be exposed, and there can be no better medium than the press to ventilate the subject, and to arouse the authorities from their lethargy. I rejoice to think that, while in some quarters attempts have been made to stifle the discussion of the subject, your columns have become the happy medium of the exposure of injustice to the hundreds of students, whose self-interest requires them to be more tongue-tied than the examiners themselves. By the bye, I fail to find the written rule of the University standing in the way to be made with safety without adding any additional burden on those whose interests the Senate were expected to guard. The rules and laws of the University were not inflexible like the laws of the Medes and Persians, whose representatives were strongly represented in that hall, and who were strongly opposed to the introduction of the vernaculars. The subject was proposed to be taken now on analogy with the Matriculation Examination. (1) "Anti-Humbug" presumes, perhaps by the aid of the Mahatmas, to know more of the ways of the Syndicate when he would lead us to believe that a change of examiners is sometimes brought about with an eye towards raising the standard of a subject. The University consists of honourable and distinguished men, and why any member of that body should go beyond his province and suggest a change of standard, when the whole Senate can deliberate upon and dictate its plans and policy of education in a public and constitutional manner is beyond my comprehension. This reasoning of "Anti-Humbug's" is perhaps co-extensive with that of your correspondent "Teacher," who gravely advises that body to move the Director of Public Instruction to be on the look-out, for the intention given in the upper classes of High Schools is, in the light of the test of this year's Persian examiner, discovered to be inadequate, if not inappropriate, and requires thorough overhauling!—Yours, &c.,

November 30. K.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Genl H Pearson, London
Rev Dr Ehlebandorf, M Coast
Rev and Mrs Benner, M Coast
* Mr W F Hamilton, M Coast
* Lieut F Baldock, Bhopal
* Mr H Pennington, Moradad
* Surg-Maj McCloghry, Bruach
* Mr F Luker, London
* Capt Walton, RE, London
* Capt Cowie, RE, London
* Mr F Fabricius, do
Mr and Mrs H G Palliser, London
Misses Palliser, London
Capt and Mrs Sovenoakes, London
* Mr J G Tingle, London
* Mrs B Luker, London
* Mr and Mrs J G Collister, London
* Mr G A Lawrie, London
* Miss K Emmett, do
* Mr W Milne, do
* Miss Wilson, do
* Miss Stavely, do
* Col and Mrs W Stewart, London
* The Misses Stewart, London
* Lieut H Nechols, London
Mrs C Adams, London
Mr J C P Adams, do
Miss Adams, do
* Col T Crawley, do
* Capt and Mrs R Dill, London
* Capt and Mrs Longmuir, London
* Mr G Kelly, RIM, London
* Mr H W Llewhellin, London
* Mr P Allison, London
Mr W Leyton, do
* Miss Warner, do
* Miss de Gruchy, do
*Mr J H Landon, do
Surg-Maj and Mrs Lowis, Dinapore
* Mr A de Chazal, Ahmedabad
Mr M Toshima, Yokohama
Mr N Aoki, do
Mr B Ariga, do
Mr K Kodama, do
Mr T Otani, do
* Mr A Elliot, Akola
* Mr Pennington, England
* Miss Pennington, England
Mr C Furstenfeld, England
* Mr G Tully, England
* Mr Jas M Wadia, Ahmedabad
* Rev and Mrs Hacket, London
Mr E Livingstone, London
Mr C O'Grady, Peshawar
Rev G P Taylor, Surat
* Rev Dr Wilson, do
* Miss Quin, London
* Miss Quin, do
* Mrs Foster-Stevens, do
* Miss Foster-Stevens, London
Mr J Bronkousky, Poona
Mrs C L Charles, do
Mr A H Christie, Lahore
* Mr G Wool, Calcutta
Col H B Jacob, Poona
Capt N Tindall, Karachi
Major W P Kennedy, Nandod
Mrs Wynyard,
Mr C P Whitcombe, Dharwar
Miss Whitcombe, Dharwar
Mr F W Lilly, P Gulf
Mr A Trump, Meerut
Mr F A Ruck, Simla
Capt and Mrs Leonard Aurungabad
Capt J Thornhill, Madras
Mr H Mainwaring, Bijapore
Prince K Chatrasi n g i, Nandod
Mr J W Rice,
Surg-Maj J Maconachie Bombay
Mr R Roscoe, Bombay
Mr M Roberts, do
Lieut R Harword, do
Mr T Watson, do
Mr J Kersten, do
Mr Dhanjikhan, do
Mr Ashjikian, do
Mr H B Smith, do
Mr W C Carson, do
Mr J Mitre, do
Mr J H Robinson, do
Mr B Luttonnegger, Bombay
Mr E Neale, Bombay
Mr R Spalding, do
Mr J R Lees, do
Mr N Mitchell, do
Rev A B Watson, do
Mr J Robertson, do
Mr J G Christiansen, Bombay
Mr S Kiddle, Bombay
Mr and Mrs W Thompson, Bombay
Mr E Scarpa, Bombay
Mr A E Goll, Bombay

Residents left during the week mark (*) thus.

THE Industrial Banks at Krementchug, Poltava and Nicolaieff have simultaneously suspended their payments and operations, on account, it is stated, of the general commercial stagnation. All the Banques de la Noble se in the southern provinces of Russia are in difficulties. The numerous large estates upon which they have been compelled to foreclose for heavy amounts remain on their hands. They cannot afford to work these estates, and they cannot find purchasers, more especially as in the frontier Governments neither Poles, Jews, nor foreigners are allowed to acquire landed property.

THE armed forces in British Central Africa under the control of her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General consist of 3 European officers, 200 Sikhs belonging to the regular army in India, and allowed to volunteer for service in British Central Africa from the various Punjab regiments, 40 Zanzibaris, 40 Arabs, 60 Makua, and a varying number of negro irregulars (Somalis, Zanzibaris, Makua, Angoya, Atshowa, Awngwa Anjoni, &c.), locally recruited, and mainly attached to the civil authority. The commandant of all the armed forces in British Central Africa is Major C. A. Edwards (35th Sikhs), lent for service in British Central Africa, salary 600*l.* per annum, with a yearly allowance for acting as magistrate, &c., of 100*l.* The second in command is Captain W. H. Manning (1st Sikhs), lent for service in British Central Africa, salary 500*l.* per annum. Third in command Lieutenant Gillmore (late of the Bechuanaland Border Police), salary 200*l.* per annum.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANGUAGE TESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Anti-Humbug" seems to be so great an admirer of the "eminent linguist," on whose behalf he has evidently taken up the cudgels to stop the legitimate cry for fair-play, that either he fails to appreciate the real issue discussed in your issues of last week,

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

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SILVER EIL.

BRIGHT LUXURIOUS TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES.

THOS OGDEN LD LIVERPOOL

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LIGHT PALE ALE
AND
EXTRA STOUT.

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ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

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FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.

LE DANSK TRADE MARK

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
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SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
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Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE
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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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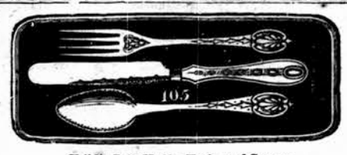
Silver Muffineers in case, pretty design. Rs. 38.

Camden Whist Markers, Boxwood, Silver Mounted. Rs. 100.

Silver Match Box, Rs. 18.
18-ct. Gold do. „ 120



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Silver Christening Mug in case. Rs. 45.

Silver Cigarette Case, with very fine Enamelling.....Rs. 145.
In Plain and Chased Silver.....Rs. 40 & Rs. 50.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

"Mrs. W. H. GLADSTONE" has received the Watch, and would like two Keyhole ditto for Mrs. Gladstone, 18-ct., 1 Fly and 2 Pearl Brooches. Mrs. Gladstone encloses a cheque for the whole amount.—Hawarden House." "September 4, 1890.

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"Mrs. W. H. GLADSTONE" would like a Lady's Electric Gold Watch sent to enclosed address—"12, Marine Parade, Folkestone." "April 25, 1892.

CELEBRATED GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1884. ANTWERP, 1885. PARIS, 1889.

Acknowledged to be the MOST RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS ever produced. The movements are guaranteed well made and finished. Every Watch warranted, regardless of price paid, and, if not approved, money returned.

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A MEAN GIFT IS NO GIFT.

BUT A PRESENT OF £1,000 (ONE THOUSAND POUNDS) £1,000 IS INDEED A

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8/6 8/6

ELECTRIC GOLD KEY WINDER.—Gold Dome, Plate Cylinder, Jewelled in 4 holes. A serviceable Watch, 8s. 6d. Ladies' size, same price.

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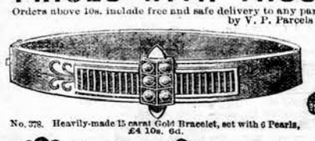
Silver Crystal Glass Keyless Lever, Jewels, Accurate time keeper, £2 2s. The "PARAGON" Keyless Lever, massive and unequalled, £6 15s.

Orders above 10s. include free and safe delivery to any part of India or Burmah, if accompanied by a remittance. If sent by V. P. Parcels Post, 5 per cent. extra.



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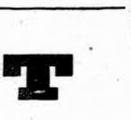

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An antiseptic, preservative, and aromatic dentifrice, which whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath. It contains no mineral acids, no gritty matter or injurious astringents, keeps the mouth, gums, and teeth free from the unhealthy action of germs in organic matter between the teeth. Is the most wholesome tooth powder for ladies and children, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is a perfect toilet luxury for ladies who value the appearance of their own and their children's teeth. 2s. 9d. per box.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
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"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"
A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium
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Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
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Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA and all affections of the respiratory organs.
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AMERICAN DENTISTS,
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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

By means of the Gold-bridge System we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up more room a the mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Serviceable and Durable.

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MELLIN'S FOOD
For Infants and Invalids.

A Purely Vegetable Food, free from Starch, rich in flesh, brain, and bone-forming substances.

Has saved thousands of Infants' lives, and provides health and strength for all.

MELLIN'S LACTO-GLYCOSE
(MILK FOOD).
Mellin's Lacto-Glycose is a dry powder prepared from the well-known Mellin's Food and Sterilized Cows' Milk. Lacto-Glycose is of great value for use in hot climates.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS,
Palatable, Digestible, Nourishing, Sustaining.
To be had of all Dealers and Bazaars throughout India.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, &c., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1883.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

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In 3d. Packets. And 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. Tins EVERYWHERE.
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In Packets 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
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DIABETES WHISKY
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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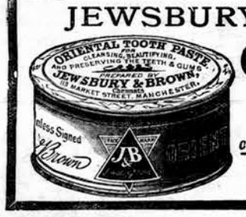

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Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
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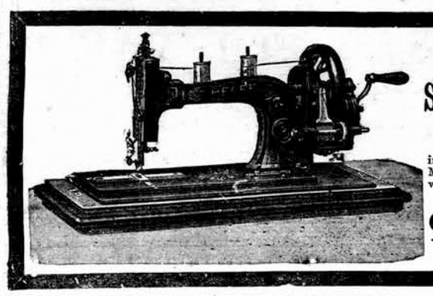

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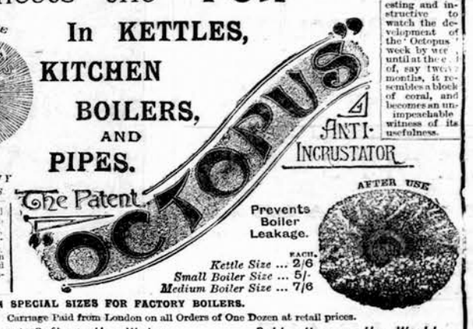

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Kettle Size ... 2/6
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
In Patent Air-tight Tins.

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"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture," "Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*
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NO CHEMICALS USED
(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

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Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
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GOLD MEDALS.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
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Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

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